Hume and Robertſon will ever claim the higheſt rank of eminence. Taking it for all in all, Hume's Hiſtory of England may perhaps be juſtly regarded as the greateſt effort of hiſtoric genius which the world ever ſaw. His philoſophic impartiality, approaching indeed occaſionally the confines of indifference, his profound ſagacity, his diligence of reſearch, his felicity of ſelection and arrangement, the dignified elegance of his ſtyle, which yet rarely aſpires to elevation or energy—all combine to ſtamp upon this work the characteriſtics of high and indiſputable excellence. With ſuch happineſs, and with touches ſo maſterly, are the principal perſonages of his hiſtory delineated, that a more clear and perfect idea is frequently conveyed by Mr Hume, in a few lines, than we are able to derive from the elaborate amplifications of Lord Clarendon, whoſe hiſtorical portraits, though drawn certainly with great accuracy and cloſeneſs of obſervation, are finiſhed rather in the ſtyle of the Flemiſh than the Roman ſchool. With reſpect to the Hiſtorian of Charles V. it is ſufficient to ſay, that he has been often highly, but never too highly praiſed. From a rude and indigeſted chaos of matter he has ſelected thoſe facts which are truely and permanently intereſting, and which alone it imports poſterity to know, connecting them with exquiſite ſkill, and adorning his narration with all the graces of a ſimple, pure, and luminous diction, wholly free from thoſe meretricious ornaments, that tumid pomp, and gaudy diſplay of eloquence, by which latter writers have been unfortunately ambitious to acquire reputation.

In metaphyſics, Hartley eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem admirable for its ſimplicity, for the extent and importance of its practical application, and its perfect correſpondence with all the actual phænomena of human nature, upon the firm and immoveable foundation of Locke.

In theology, amid an hoſt of great and reſpectable names, it cannot be deemed invidious to beſtow the higheſt applauſe on that of Lardner, who, unaſſiſted by the advantages, and unadorned by the honors of our national ſeminaries of education, compoſed a ſtupendous work on the credibility of Chriſtianity, no leſs to be admired for its candour, impartiality, and ſagacious ſpirit of reſearch, than its amazing extent and depth of erudition; and it is not without reaſon that he has been ſtyled, by a juſtly celebrated writer, who cannot be ſuſpected of partiality either to the cauſe or the advocate, 'the prince of modern divines.' Foſter, Leland, Chandler, Abernethy, Duchal, and many other eminent names, not of the eſtabliſhed church, maintained alſo, with diſtinguiſhed honour to themſelves, by their various learned theological and philoſophical writings, at once the reputation of their ſeparate communion, and the authority of that common faith which all denominations of Chriſtians are equally concerned to ſupport. In the pale of the eſtabliſhment, the venerable Lowth diſtinguiſhed himſelf above all his cotemporaries, by adorning the profoundeſt diſquiſitions in ſacred literature, with all the charms of claſſic elegance. And the excellent Jortin, in the juſtneſs and comprehenſion of his views, the clearneſs and accuracy of his reaſonings, attained to high, perhaps unrivalled preeminence. His Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory abound with the moſt candid and liberal ſentiments: and his Life of Eraſmus diſcovers a mind perfectly congenial with that of the illuſtrious ſcholar, whoſe portrait he has delineated—the ſame ingenious ſimplicity, ſame urbanity, wit, and poliſhed keenneſs of ſatire—in rectitude equal, in fortitude ſuperior. Had Eraſmus flouriſhed in our days, Jortin would ſurely have been his favourite and choſen friend; for we know that his admired and beloved Colet was but the Jortin of a former age. For the famous and incomparable preface prefixed to his Remarks, he is ſaid to have been menaced by the high church bigots of his time with a legal proſecution: but this threat was rendered ineffectual by the moderation of the governors of the church at that period, and particularly of Herring, archbiſhop of Canterbury—a prelate eminent for di-

cernment, candour, and benignity, and who had declared to Dr Jortin that he would be to him what Warham had been to Erafmus. It was, however, late in life before the extraordinary merits of Jortin attracted that attention to which they were fo well entitled: and he himfelf truly and feelingly fpeaks of the patronage faid to be afforded to literature by men of rank and fortune, as 'a Milefian fairy tale.'

Before the conclufion of this reign, Reynolds in painting, in feulpture Wilton, began to rife into fame: and the exquifite mufical compofitions of Handel were vigoroufly emulated by Arne and Boyce But to whatever degree of perfection fcience, literature, and the arts, arofe, during its laft fplendid and memorable period, the fole and exclufive honour of patronage appertains—not to the court—not to any Mæcenas or Dorfet of the age—not to any encouragement derived from academical honors or premiums—but to the tafte, difcernment, and generofity of the nation.

Bifhop's Memoirs.

MEMOIRS OF MR WILLIAM AIKMAN.

(CONCLUDED FROM P. 261.)

IN this fociety he foon became known to and patronized by people of the firft rank, and was in habits of intimacy with many of them; particularly the Earl of Burlington, fo well known for his tafte in the fine arts, efpecially architecture. For him he painted, among others, a large picture of the royal family of England, for the end of a particular room in his houfe: in the middle compartment are all the younger branches of the family on a very large canvas, and on one hand above the door a half length of her majefty Queen Caroline; the picture of the King was intended for a niche oppofite to it, but Mr Aikman's death happening before it was begun, the place for it is left blank. This picture is now in the poffeffion of the Duke of Devonfhire whofe father married Lady Mary Boyle, daughter and only child to the Earl of Burlington.

This was perhaps the laft picture finifhed by Mr Aikman, and is in his beft ftile, which like that of Raphael went on continually improving to the laft. His country had the misfortune of lofing him too, like Raphael, at a very early age.

Towards the clofe of his life he painted many other pictures of people of the firft rank and fafhion in England. At Blickling in Norfolk, the feat of Hobart Earl of Buckinghamfhire, in a gallery, there are a great many full length pictures by Mr Aikman, of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Ladies, relations and friends of the Earl. Thefe, with the Royal Family above named, were his laft works, and but a few of the number he painted in London.

Mr Aikman was the particular friend of Mr William Somerville, the author of The Chace, Hobbinol, and feveral other performances of merit, from whom he received an elegant tribute of the Muſe, on his painting a full length portrait of him in the decline of life, carrying him back, by the aſſiſtance of another portrait to his youthful days. This poem was never publifhed in any edition of that gentleman's works.

The fubject of this memoir was the only fon of William Aikman, of Cairney, Efq; Advocate, by Margaret, fifter of Sir John Clerk, of Penicuick, Bart. He was born on the 24th October 1682. He married Marion Lawfon, daughter to Mr Lawfon, of Cairnmuir, in Tweeddale, by whom he had one fon named John, who died at his houfe in Leicefterfields, London, on the 14th January 1731. Mr Aikman himfelf having died foon after, both father and fon were buried in the fame grave at the fame time.

The following Epitaph, written on that mournful occafion by Mr Mallet, who was another of Mr Aikman's intimate friends, was engraven on their tomb in the Grey Friars church-yard, Edinburgh, but is now fo much obliterated as not to be legible. It is printed in that author's works.

Dear

Dear to the good, and wife, diſprais'd by none,
Here ſleep, in peace, the Father and the Son;
By Virtue, as by Nature, cloſe ally'd,
The Painter's genius, but without the pride;
Worth unambitious, wit afraid to ſhine,
Honour's clear light, and friendſhips warmth divine:
The Son fair riſing, knew too ſhort a date;
But oh! how more ſevere the Parent's fate!
He ſaw him torn untimely from his ſide,
Felt all a father's anguiſh, wept, and dy'd.

In his ſtile of painting Mr Aikman ſeems to have aimed at imitating nature in her pleaſing ſimplicity: his lights are ſoft, his ſhades mellow, and his colouring mild and harmonious. His touches have neither the force nor harſhneſs of Rubens; nor does he ſeem, like Reynolds, ever to have aimed at adorning his portraits with the elegance of adventitious graces. His mind tranquil and ſerene, delighted rather to wander, with Thomſon, in the enchanting fields of Tempe, than to burſt, with Michael Angelo, into the ruder ſcenes of the terrible and the ſublime. His compoſitions are diſtinguiſhed by a placid tranquillity and eaſe, rather than a ſtriking brilliancy of effect; and his portraits may be more readily miſtaken for thoſe of Kneller than any other eminent artiſt; not only becauſe of the general reſemblance in the dreſſes, which were thoſe of the times, they being contemporaries, but alſo for the manner of working, and the ſimilarity and bland mellowneſs of their tints.

CURIOUS SPEECH MADE TO JAMES VI. OF SCOTLAND,

AT THE TOWN OF PERTH.

The following Speech, extracted from an old book, printed at Edinburgh in 1618, called, 'The Muſes Welcome to the Moſt High and Mighty Prince James,' will we hope not be diſpleaſing to our Readers. It was delivered in the name of the town of Perth, by John Stewart merchant, burgeſs of the ſaid burgh, on Saturday the 5th of July 1617. (*The othography is preſerved.*)

'THE Ancient Nation of the Scots, deſcended of the victorious Grecks and learned Ægyptians (Rt High and Mightie Prince) was in the chyldhood of her ryſing Empyre greatlie oblißhed to the goodneſſe of God. For (what no nation may ſay) the kingdome of Scotland (notwithſtanding the whole nations about, like the lines of a mariners compaſſe, direct from the circumference to the center, had conſpyred her ouerthrow (yet to her infinite glore hath ſhee continued theſe two thouſand and thrittie yeeres bypaſt vnder the governement of a hundreth and ſeaven Kings, all lincallie ſprung from Fergus the firſt, free and untributarie to any forraine Prince vnto this day.

'The Romanes by Scapula and Caius threatned the Scots with thraldom; and Hadrian reared a mightie wall for faiſtie of his Province in South Britane; but the one found before him King Galdus, forcing the remaines of his vnſlaine armie, vpon their knees with their hands to heaven, to beg their lyfes; and the other he might heare tell of Fergus the ſecond not onlie to haue payed home to the outmoſt farthing Maximianus blood-ſhed here, with the ſacking of Rome there; but lyke-wayes to haue levelled his rampeir with the low earth. The Danes from the North renewed eight diverſe battles vpon the Scots; but the heaps of their witherd bones left in diverſe corners of this countrye, lyke the tāle cedars cut doune in mont Libanus, may ſhew what mightie Joſuaes, deſtroying ſuch ſonnes of Anak, haue ſweyed this kingdomes ſcepter heirtofore. The Iriſh on the Weſt dreamed of ane eaſie conqueſt here; and even ſo the Piēts on the Eaſt preſumed to enlarge their bound after King Alpines death; but the one found the worth of King Gregories valor, and the other felt the weight of King Kenneths wreath, ſweeping them for their crueltie with the beſome of deſtruction. Nor was the river of the Lords bountie to this people (Moſt Chriſtian Monarch) dryed vp in this one benefite: for God having determined fiftie yeeres ago to deliver his kirk in this kingdome, from the palpable darknes of papiſticall errors (wherein ſhe had lyen miſerablie plunged ſeven hundreth and fiftie yeeres) to the threw knowledge of God; where

in of before from the midſt of Chriſt's firſt centurie (at which tyme the candleſtick of the goſpell was conveyed to this countrie) ſhee had continewed with puritie full eight hundreth yeeres: even when God had determined to vindicat his kirk here from Antichriſt to her antient puritie and bewtie, then, even then, of his gracious goodneſs, He ordained your M. our gracious Soveraine to be borne. And the heavens, appointing for your moſt happie birth that remarkable poynt of tyme, ſeme to haue pointed out unto the world to what end yee was borne, even to be that which in no ſmall meaſure your M. hees prooved alreadie: to wit, a ſhield of the true word preached; a defender of the true faith profeſſed; a ſecond Conſtantine to ſupport Sions ſecond daughter; the Lyon comming out of the foreſt, to deplume the eagle; to darken the ſtarr in the creſcents boſome, and to ſtrype the ſtrumpet of Rome ſtark naked, that of a two horned Lambe ſhee may appeare to the world, as shee is indeed, a ten horned Devill.

'And why, except for this, hes the Almightie endowed you with ſuch rare and incomparable gifts, als weal of bodye as of mynde? for not onlie is your M. for princelie vertue repute more liberall than Alexander becauſe more diſcreit—more juſt than Trajan, becauſe more wiſe; and more gracious than Cæſar, becauſe more myld: but alſo in ſpirituall diſpoſition a faithful David, for your burning zeal to Gods glorie, yea and more than David, becauſe more continent than hee; ane other Salomon, for your heavenlie wiſdome in governing Gods Kirk, and more than Salomon alſo, becauſe more conſtant than hee; and ane vpright Joſia, for your great affection to the puritie of Gods worſhip, and more than Joſia lykewayes, becauſe more conſiderat than he. And is it not for theſe great things that the Almightie hes made your M. to paralell the thrie Gentile nobles in heroical virtue, to equal the thrie Jewiſh worthies in conſtant ſtanding to the cauſe of God, and to excell the thrie Chriſtiane Peires in chriſtian meiknes? The earth may ſie that the heavens has fitted your M. for great things, when it beholds your fiftie and fourtein yeeres reigne more peaceable than that of Auguſtus, your government more happy than that of Crœſus, your yok more eaſie than that of Salomon, and your retinew more royal than that of Aſhuerus, maugre all his hundreth and ſeaven and twentie provinces.

'The comfortable frutes of theſe your rare and royall vertues all the kingdomes about hes taſted, Sir, but your owne hes enjoyed the ſweitneſs thereof to the full; and amongſt your owne, none more than this your kyndlie kingdome of Scotland. Whoſe 14 yeeres drirrie winter, cauſed be abſence is now turned in a joyfull ſummer, by this livelie and lightſome preſence of your M. (the bright ſunne of our firmament) in this your Northerne aſcenſion. Whilſt your M. was abſent, her feares were many, he deſyres vehement, her hopes either few or none at all. And how could ſhee not but be ever fearing, ſince the leaſt endangering of your ſacred perſon was her totall ruyne? And if the Providence of God had not otherwayes diſponed than the malice of man proponed, her loſſe had bien beyond the loſſe of any cuntrie in the world; becauſe none had ſo rare a jewell to be taken from them.

'What is there beneath the cope of heaven ſhee could haue deſyred to this ſo glorious and triumphing a returne? not lik to that of King Philip, from that ſelf-ſame cuntrie to Spaine, or lyke to that of Henrie the Thrid from Pole; but equalling, yea aboue the returnes of the moſt valiant and fortunate Emperours in the world; for what they all affected, (yet never obtained) here is fullie effected. Could ever this your cuntrie hope, nay dreame, of what ſhe now enjoyeth? eſpeciallie at ſuch a tyme whan the weightie affaires of the neighbour kingdoms require both the eye and the aide of ſo great and wyſe a Prince.

'France yet ſmarting for the blow of her laſt King; the Alps, (though frozen) inflamed with the choler of Spaine: The Low Cuntries making religion to ſerve their diſorderded factions; what was there in ws of ſuch importance as to draw you here? when we advyſe well of our ſelfes we ſhall find nothing, but when we think on you, Sir, wee ſhall find that,

even that which is the greateſt and moſt powerful thing in the world, by which deformitie often appeareth pleaſant. Love was in you Sir which as it is excellentlie rare and great, in ſo rare and great a Prince, to the whole kingdome of Scotland, and all the cities thereof, ſo it hath been moſt ſingulare to Perth. I will not ſpeak of your M. noble anceſtors, William Lyon, and Robert the Bruce, of which the firſt (to the example of the conquering Greek who builded Alexandria in Egypt on the brink of Nilus) did found the towne of Perth, after the overthrow of old Berth by inundation, in the midſt of this plaine; the other for the great delight hee had in her ſituation, ſtanding lyk Seleucus palace betuix the two famous rivers of Aſia, and for the pleaſure hee taik in her valleyes and river lyk Po ſmyling alongs the gardings of Lombardie, dowried her with als manie privileges as did Numa, Rome, or Cecrops, Athens. But to paſs with ſilence the loue your M. hes keythed to Perth, from tyme to tyme, it were a token of ſenſles ingratitude: for may not your beneficence towards her compair with Ptoleme his vindicating of Memphis liberties vſurped by Thebe Ogygia? To Alexander his ratifeing of Babylons privileges granted to her by the two preceding Monarchies? And to Cyrus his liberall remembrance of Jeruſalem in his abſence from her:—But chieflie hath your M. vnfenzeit affection to Perth manifeſted it ſelfe in this point; that being now returned home againe to your antient kingdome and cradle Scotland, and not being vnmyndfull of that miraculous delyverie which the Lord, the God of your H. faithfie did give you out of the bloodie hands of theſe two vnnaturall traitours within this towne, your M. hes reſolved with that great Patriarch from whom yee haue your name, to rear ane altar in that place where wee did find God's preſence in mercie with yow, and to paye theſe vowes your M. promiſed to performe; namlie to continew a gracious king and a faithfull protector to Perth for euer.

'For all which moſt memorable benefits, Right High and Mightie Prince, but moſt of all for your Majeſties preſence and moſt benign aſpect this day, by which wee, who theſe many yeeres bypaſt in abſence of your M. (the ſunſhyne of our bewtye) did ſitt lyke ſo manie gyrafoles, languiſhing in the ſhads of darknes, may now againe lyke als manie lizards delyte our ſelfes in the ſight of your gracious countenance, wee your Majeſties eueer-loyall ſubjects, the citizens of Perth, as heretofore wee hau bein alwayes readie to ſerve your Highneſs to the laſt gaſp, bein earneſt with God for your owne long, and your ſeeds everlaſting reigne over ws in peace; ſo now praying Almightie God, that your Majeſtie may ſhyne in the firmament of theſe kingdomes like Joſuas ſunne in Gibeon, there to dowble the naturall dyett of man's abode vpon earth, with the citizens of Jeruſalem, who gave a ſhoute to the heaven for joy of King David his returne home unto the citie after his long abſence, wee bid your Majeſtie moſt hartlie welcome home againe to your ancient kingdome and cradle Scotland, and to this the hart thereof, your Majeſties Peniel Perth.

God ſau the King.

ON THE NECESSITY OF DISTINCTION OF RANKS IN SOCIETY. (CONCLUDED FROM P. 244.)

THE diſtinction of rank and honour is neceſſary in every well-governed ſtate, in order to reward ſuch as are eminent for their ſervices to the public, in a manner the moſt deſirable to individuals, and yet without burden to the community; exciting thereby an ambitious, yet laudable ardour, and generous emulation, in others. And emulation, or virtuous ambition, is a ſpring of action which, however dangerous or invidious in a mere republic, or under a deſpotic ſway, will certainly be attended with good effects under a free monarchy; where, without deſtroying its exiſtence, its exceſſes may be continually reſtrained by that ſuperior power from which all honour is derived. Such a ſpirit, when nationally diffuſed, gives

gives life and vigour to the community; it ſets all the wheels of government in motion, which, under a wiſe regulator, may be directed to any beneficial purpoſe: and thereby every individual may be made ſubſervient to the public good, while he principally means to promote his own particular views. A body of nobility is alſo more peculiarly neceſſary in our mixed and compounded conſtitution, in order to ſupport the rights of both the crown and the people, as was the caſe with the barons, by forming a barrier to withſtand the encroachments of both. It creates and preſerves that gradual ſcale of dignity, which proceeds from the peaſant to the prince; riſing like a pyramid from a broad foundation, and diminiſhing to a point as it riſes. It is this aſcending and contracting proportion that adds ſtability to any government; for when the departure is ſudden, from one extreme to another, we may pronounce that ſtate to be precarious. The nobility, therefore, are the pillars, which are reared from among the people, more immediately to ſupport the throne; and, if it falls, they muſt alſo be buried under its ruins. And, ſince titles of nobility are thus expedient in the ſtate, it is alſo expedient that their owners ſhould form an independent and ſeparate branch of the legiſlature. If they were confounded with the great maſs of the people, and like them had only a vote in electing repreſentatives, their privileges would ſoon be borne down and overwhelmed by the popular torrent, which would effectually level all diſtinctions. It is therefore highly neceſſary that the body of nobles ſhould have a diſtinct aſſembly, diſtinct deliberations, and diſtinct powers, from the commons.—Theſe remarks, at a time like the preſent, deſerve our ſerious attention; nor do we ſuppoſe our readers will be diſpleaſed, if we add the following obſervations on the ſubject.

Birth and nobility are a ſtronger obligation to virtue than is laid upon meaner perſons. A vicious or diſhonourable nobleman is in effect perjured; for his honour is his oath.

Under the patriarchal ſcheme, and at the firſt ſetting out of the tribes, the heads of families had their particular eſcutcheons, and their genealogies recorded with the utmoſt exactneſs: even the Ancient of Days confirmed this; he often put his people in mind of the glory and virtues of their forefathers.

The ancient Greeks and Romans paid great regard to nobility; but, when the levelling principle obtained, and the people ſhared power and honour, thoſe ſtates ſoon dwindled and came to ruin. And in preſent Rome, great reſpect is paid to the renowned families of Colonna and Cæſarini. In Venice, the notion of nobility is carried ſo high as to become inconſiſtent with a republican ſcheme. The Spaniards pay more regard to their old nobles than to their old Chriſtians; and the French were but little behind them. What was ſaid of the Duke of Montmorency by Henry IV. 'that he was a better gentleman than himſelf,' was, perhaps, the reaſon why the laſt heir of ſo illuſtrious a family was cut off, to make the houſe of Bourbon the firſt in France.—The Welſh, Iriſh, and Polanders, are remarkable for their attachments to blood and pedigree.

It is for the ſake of the meaneſt of our people, that the high value and regard for quality ſhould be kept up; for they are beſt governed by thoſe who ſeem formed for power: the robe of authority ſits eaſy upon them, and ſubmiſſion is as much our choice as our duty; but upſtarts prove the worſt of tyrants.

The ancient legiſlators, who ſtudied human nature, thought it adviſeable, for the better government of ſtates, that the people ſhould be divided into the noble and the common. They judged it for the univerſal good of mankind, that the valiant and the wiſe ſhould be ſeparated from the reſt, and appointed for council and command.

To this we take it that the inſtitution of nobility is owing in all countries: even thoſe nations which we are pleaſed to call ſavage, diſtinguiſh the wiſe and the valiant, obey them as counſellors, and commanders, which is placing them in the rank of nobles.

Some, we know, look upon the inſtitution of nobility to be one of the groſſeſt impoſitions upon the common ſenſe of man-

mankind; they confine it indeed to hereditary nobility; they allow, that thoſe who have done their country any ſignal ſervice, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed with honours, but it ſeems an abſurdity to them that a man ſhould be born a legiſlator, as if wiſdom, or a knowledge of government run in the blood. But if they would conſider how ſtrong the love of poſterity is planted in human nature, they muſt allow that nothing can be a ſtronger motive to great and worthy actions, than the notion that a man's poſterity will reap the honour and profit of his labours. Beſides, we are to ſuppoſe that men born to honours, and a high fortune, may be bred up in generous ſentiments, and formed for the ſtation they are to fill; that they muſt be ſtrangers to thoſe vicious falſehoods and corruptions, which neceſſity firſt, and then habit, puts men upon practiſing, whoſe lives are ſpent in purſuit of their fortunes. We will own, notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, that many of them are like rocks whoſe heads are in the clouds, but are ſo barren that they are quite incapable of producing any thing; but in general, were their minds only upon a level with thoſe of other men, we ſhould expect much better fruit from them.

The origin of nobility in Europe is by ſome referred to the Goths; who, after they had ſeized a part of Europe, rewarded their captains with titles of honour, to diſtinguiſh them from the common people.—The right of peerage ſeems to have been originally territorial; that is, annexed to lands, honours, caſtles, manors, and the like; the proprietors and poſſeſſors of which were (in right of thoſe eſtates) allowed to be peers of the realm, and were ſummoned to parliament to do ſuit and ſervice to their ſovereign: and, when the land was alienated, the dignity paſſed with it as appendant. Thus, in England, the Biſhops ſtill ſit in the Houſe of Lords in right of ſucceſſion to ancient baronies annexed, or ſuppoſed to be annexed, to their epiſcopal lands; and thus in 11th Henry VI. the poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Arundel was adjudged to confer an earldom on its poſſeſſor. But afterwards, when *alienations* grew to be frequent, the dignity of peerage was confined to the lineage of the party ennobled, and inſtead of territorial became perſonal. Actual proof of a tenure by barony became no longer neceſſary to conſtitute a lord of parliament; but the record of the writ of ſummons to him or his anceſtors was admitted as a ſufficient evidence of the tenure.

Peers of Great Britain are now created either by writ or by patent made to their anceſtors; though by length of time it is loſt. The creation by writ, or the king's letter, is a ſummons to attend the houſe of Peers, by the ſtile and title of that barony which the King is pleaſed to confer: that by patent is a royal grant to a ſubject of any dignity and degree of peerage. The creation by writ is the more ancient way; but a man is not ennobled thereby, unleſs he actually take his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords; and ſome are of opinion that there muſt be at leaſt two writs of ſummons, and a ſitting in two diſtinct parliaments, to evince an hereditary barony: and therefore the moſt uſual, becauſe the ſureſt, way, is to grant the dignity by patent, which endures to a man and his heirs according to the limitation thereof, though he never himſelf makes uſe of it. Yet it is frequent to call up the eldeſt ſon of a peer to the Houſe of Lords by writ of ſummons, in the name of his father's barony: becauſe in that caſe there is no danger of his children loſing the nobility in caſe he never takes his ſeat; for they will ſucceed to their grandfather. Creation by writ has alſo one advantage over that by patent; for a perſon created by writ holds the dignity to him and his heirs, without any words to that purpoſe in the writ; but in letters patent there muſt be words to direct the inheritance, elſe the dignity endures only to the grantee for life. For a man or woman may be created noble for their own lives, and the dignity not deſcend to their heirs at all, or deſcend only to ſome particular heirs: as where a peerage is limited to a man and the heirs-male of his body by Elizabeth his preſent lady, and not to ſuch heirs by any former or future wife. B

ON TASTE AND ELEGANCE.

IT is of the greateſt importance in the conduct of life, to ſet a juſt value on things, and to give them only that ſhare of attention that is due to them. To be too ſolicitous about trifles, is affectation; to be inattentive to what our intereſt or happineſs is nearly concerned in, is no leſs ſhameful negligence. There are many things that are not to be regarded as either the leaſt or the moſt ſenſible, and we ought to examine into their nature and their uſe, in order to know the meaſure of eſteem they deſerve. Of this kind are the refinements of taſte and elegance.

If it be aſked what we mean by elegance? we may ſay, it is diſtinguiſhed from beauty, as the *ſpecies* from the *genus*. Elegance is a kind of beauty: it is different from grandeur, as this regards the magnitude of an object; whereas elegance regards the texture and diſpoſition of its parts. It is not the ſame with propriety: a thing is proper with regard to ſome uſe or end; but it is elegant in relation to the feelings of the mind. In ſhort, it is one of thoſe things which we clearly experience, though it is not eaſy to give a logical definition of them: every one has a notion of it, in proportion to the delicacy of his taſte, and a thouſand definitions and deſcriptions will not make him know a whit more of it.

Many and various are the advantages of elegance. It promotes the happineſs of ſociety, as it comprehends that poliſh of manners, that humanity of behaviour, which render the intercourſe of mankind eaſy and agreeable. What ſallies of paſſion, what inſults, cruelty, and bloodſhed are prevented by that deference which politeneſs obliges us to ſhew towards thoſe we converſe with! Beſides, the the pleaſures of taſte are an innocent gratification to thoſe who have time and leiſure for them. They are a valuable preſent from nature to beguile the tedium of life, and to reconcile us to the hardſhips and ſeverities of our lot. Though the man of taſte, with a more ſuſceptible heart than others, has commonly a larger ſhare of grief and uneaſineſs, yet amidſt all the bitter draughts he takes of the cup of miſery, he ſeldom miſſes to find relief in the elegant page of a claſſical author, or in the fairer page of Nature's works.

Again, elegance is favourable to the culture of the arts and ſciences: We muſt ſtudy theſe as the means of elegance. If we admire the one, we ſhall, in courſe, cultivate the other. Beſides, refinement of taſte renders the communication of knowledge more eaſy, and places it in the moſt engaging light. What a very different appearance have the various branches of philoſophy, as exhibited in the writings of the preſent times, from what they had in the dark ages, and even for more than a century after the revival of learning? Cleared, in ſome meaſure, from the obſcurity and confuſion of ſcholaſtic barbariſm, the ſciences now ſhine forth in their native beauty, and the agreeable ſimplicity of their dreſs increaſes the number of their admirers.

In fine, it has a happy influence on the morals of mankind. As there is a remarkable analogy between the graceful and becoming in the fine arts, and the beauty of moral conduct, ſo juſt a reliſh for the one may have a tendency to bring us in love with the other. He that can bear nothing in a poem or picture, but decent or beautiful, will readily be diſguſted at an irregularity of manners.

It muſt be owned, however, when a people are near the extremes of refinement, then a taſte for elegance is apt to degenerate into luxury and diſſipation; rich materials and expenſive pleaſures become the ſole objects of attention; trifling away time, and the other gifts of Providence, in a manner unworthy reaſonable creatures, is then the celebrated *ſcavoir vivre*. No ſooner had the ancient Romans brought to perfection the arts that ſoften and adorn human life, or rather tranſplanted them on a ſudden from Greece, the native country of the Muſes and Graces, than they ſunk into effeminacy, and ſoon loſt their ancient ſimplicity, their liberty, their virtue.

That we may taſte the charms of elegance,

gance, without running into an excefs of refinement, we fhould, in the firft place take care not to lofe fight of fimplicity; we muft never think of adding to the beauty of nature; all we can do is but to imitate it, or fet it in an advantageous light. It is true, objects often excite a more lively and agreeable emotion in the mind, as exhibited in painting and poetry, than as we fee them in the common field of nature; the reafon is, that it is the excellency of thefe elegant arts to felect and arrange objects, fo as to give them the additional charms arifing from contraft or refemblance: but all other embellifhment, all colouring that has a tendency to difguife the object, ought carefully to be avoided.

Simplicity is the native drefs of truth; and a fincere love of the latter is feldom without a tafte for the former. A glare of tinfel ornament not only deprives us of the genuine beauties of nature, but hinders us from having clear and diftinct views of things. Simplicity is modeft, and therefore wins upon our affections; fhe difregards herfelf: If fhe recommend an object to our attention, fhe takes no fhare in the praife; fhe fays it is good, it is ufeful, it is honourable, without affuming any airs of felf-importance. Amiable patron of humility! fhe does all fhe can, and yet would feem to do nothing. Why are we fo taken with the ftory of Le Fevre in Triftram Shandy? Were it told in any other language than that of nature and fimplicity, it would immediately lofe its effect.

In the fecond place, we fhould never feparate elegance from utility, nor admit any thing as a beauty which does not anfwer fome valuable purpofe. One may go on, adding one fuperfluous ornament to another without end, and without coming in the leaft degree nearer to perfection: for having paffed the point of utility, there is no other to ftop at; all beyond is undiftinguifhable confufion, where the underftanding is bewildered. The human mind, in all its purfuits, fhould have fome end, fome fixed point to aim at; without this it may be fated or overwhelmed with a variety of diffipating pleafures; but without this it is a ftranger to folid fatisfying enjoyment. Hence the fuperfluity of ornaments in Gothic architecture ferve only to perplex and confound the attention; hence, too, the profufion of epithets, metaphors, and pointed fimilies in Cowley, and the other poetical writers in the reign of Charles II. will always cloy a reader of good tafte. In fine, hence it is the moft folid and lafting pleafure is to find what is of real ufe, placed in fuch a point of view as to difplay a ftriking elegance.

The beauty of ornament is relative, and therefore whenever we find it introduced purely for its own fake, or whenever it engages the attention more to itfelf than to the fubject, we may be fure it is in a falfe tafte.

After all, elegance is but of fecondary confideration; ufefulnefs is the firft. It would be a poor compliment to an architect that had built a fine houfe; only convenience had been fo little attended to in the plan, that no one could live comfortably in it. Nor is the fpeaker more worthy of commendation, who endeavours lefs to enlighten the underftanding, or touch the hearts of his audience, than to raife their admiration with glittering thoughts, flafhes of wit, and all the pomp and glare of language. On the other hand, a convenient houfe, and a difcourfe that is fuitable to the purpofe, will always have their value, however deftitute of decoration. The truth is, it is a pitiable weaknefs to be fo fond of elegant appearance, fo caught with outward form, as to overlook real worth, becaufe it happens to lie under fome exterior difadvantages. L.

ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PASSIONS.

FROM LADY WALLACES' LETTERS TO HER SON.

TO make a figure in the lifts of glory and manly virtues, my dear W—ce, you muft be able to conquer the feducing powers of paffion, and fubdue every violent propenfity for women, gaming, and wine. They, like every other tyrannical foe, if you do not conquer them, will enflave you. So fenfible was Ulyffes of thi

this truth, that he made himſelf be bound hand and foot to his ſhip, to prevent the poſſibility of yielding to temptation; and ſtopped his ears leſt the ſyrens ſhould ſeduce him: This proved more virtue than fortitude; but I truſt you will have enough of firmneſs, never to allow yourſelf to be ſeduced to the exceſſes of thoſe vices which ruin ſo many men of great abilities, who might have been heroes, had they early learnt to reſtrain their paſſions, which gain ſtrength from every indulgence. The fever of the ſenſes, which mankind ſo often falſely call Love, is the firſt thing I ſhall mention, as the moſt deceitful; and the vice which enervates moſt the mind and body.

You are now free from every vice, and and undiſturbed by any violent propenſity. Chuſe then your objects: You may turn your mind and paſſions to what you will, and make the ſenſes totally ſubſervient to you; but if once indulged in exceſſes you will no longer be able to ſilence its voice.

Habit is the regulator of nature: This is evident from the brute creation; yet ſome people pretend to excuſe their depravity on the ſcore of the violence of the paſſions; but every young perſon has, if unimpaired in health, the ſame propenſities.

Inclination is either reſtrained by abſtinence, and a mind occupied more nobly; or it is nurſed to impetuoſity by an inflamed imagination, and thoſe ſeductions which ſpeak to the ſenſes; and, like the phrenzy of a fever, exhauſts nature, and every faculty and exertion which does it honour.

I do not mean you to make a vow which neither nature, nor juſtice demands of you; only remember, that the ſpider extracts poiſon from the ſame roſe which gives ſweets to the bee.

True wiſdom and happineſs conſiſt in giving into no indulgence which can injure your health, obſcure your reaſon, or make you renounce more noble purſuits. If you can turn your mind to glory in arms, you would find every thing that can ſtop you in its career loſe its charms; but ſhould you once become devoted to that enervating voluptuouſneſs which ſinks the mind in inactivity, you will be irretrievably loſt to every vigorous exertion of ſoul, you will become dead to emulation.

It requires great firmneſs for a young man to reſiſt the many habits ever thrown in the way to ſeduce to pleaſure; but if you are not reſolute you never can be a good ſoldier or a great man. The indulgence of the ſenſes, in ſcenes of riot and profligacy, is a degree of corruption unknown to brutes; thought of by profligate men to gratify their corrupted imaginations, which exiſt even after the ſenſes are fated. Some young men give into thoſe ſcenes from good nature to pleaſe their company; but the firſt principle a man ought to adopt, is, never to deviate from his own ideas of rectitude to pleaſe any one.

Look into ancient as well as modern hiſtory, you'll find no man ever was truly intrepid, and great, that was the ſlave of his ſenſes; many we have ſeen endowed with every brilliant quality, and placed by fortune in the faireſt field for glory, yet, by ſinking into enervating vices, we find them, amidſt the expectation which their abilities and high ſituations, awakened in mankind, only become the objects of contempt and regret at the hero being thus loſt in the libertine.

So long as the Athenians remained free from exceſs in gallantry, ſo long they flouriſhed. The glory, the riches, and power of every ſtate, you'll find has ever been in proportion to the purity of its manners.

A mind that is unſubdued by bodily appetites, is attuned to every degree of glory and ſucceſs; and nothing is ſo eaſy to reſtrain them if you once take the command. Thus the fiery, untamed courſer, who bounds and frets, if led by an unſkilful rider, will obey the moſt gentle check of his maſter.

But however deſtructive to the health of the body, ſure to ſuffer from ſuch profligacy, it cauſes a malady far more fatal; the debility of the ſoul, which too great a propenſity to ſenſual gratification renders almoſt incurable.

There is another ſpecies of profligacy more hurtful to the morals, which very frequently totally occupies thoſe heroic

captains,

captains, who never wiſh to ſee any other ſervice; I mean that of ſentimental gallantry, which is a more decent ſpecies of debauchery, and of all others the moſt dangerous for a man of inexperience and feeling; as it often renders him the dupe of artful corrupted females, who play of their promiſcuous gallants againſt each other, by inflaming their vanity, and preying upon their purſe.

Thus paſſes the hey-day of youth: every noble ſentiment of emulation is ſacrificed to alternate humiliation, jealouſies, and enjoyment; which leave, when fleeting moments are paſt, no feeling but thoſe of remorſe! how dreadful to find the ſoul unſtrung, health faded, and every faculty of the mind impaired!

The libertine promiſes himſelf a life of pleaſure. A continual circle of joyous hours paſt in unthinking voluptuouſneſs. Enjoyment promiſes to afford renewed bliſs, the fire of fevered fancy gives a ſpur to deſire, and in thoſe unthinking moments remorſe and diſappointment occur; but ſo ſoon as reaſon reaſſumes here ſeat, all is ſadneſs!

The enthuſiaſtic gueſt called imagination, which gives a fictitious force to every thing, if directed to glory and valour, will ſoon make you look upon every abſtinence, every toil and privation, as pleaſing ſacrifices to the idol worſhipped: but once loſt in the ſoft liſtleſſneſs of indulged paſſion, the ſoul becomes lethargic. In vain a man wiſhes to regain activity of mind: Alas! debauchery of every kind extinguiſhes every thing noble and ſublime; and the ſoul, like the body, becomes diſeaſed, and unfit for glory or ambition.

I have ever ſtudied to enure you to hardſhip; not by unkindneſs, for from the earlieſt dawn of your underſtanding I have made you the confidant of all my thoughts: I have paſt all my time in ſtudying to give vigour to your mind and body: I expoſed you to all weathers, and I moſt rigidly abſtained from every amuſement and indulgence, to render you fit to have followed Alexander over the world—Hannibal to the walls of Rome; or, the Britiſh army with more glory to the walls of Seringapatam, to the reduction of the tyranny of the Sultan.

By every privation of dreſs, amuſement, or attendants, I endeavoured to convince you of the advantages of being inured to moderation.

If you ever guard your paſſions from being heated by fancy and luxuriant excitements; you need not fear that their exceſſes will ever tarniſh your glory; and, in emulation, valour, and intellectual purſuits, you will find a pride, and after comfort, never to be known by the ſenſual man.

Succeſs in all purſuits we cannot command; yet, a certain degree of happineſs every perſon may, in defiance of fate, enjoy, in ſelf approbation: it is true, we may be the ſport of fortune; but, loaded with its moſt abject indignities, it cannot make the great man wretched or contemptible.

Beliſarius begging, was more noble than the moſt powerful villain that ever tyrannized over a nation.

Every thing in nature ſeems created for toil, change, and deſtruction; deſolation and death is the goal of all creation! to man alone the hope is given beyond the grave, where his conſcience muſt take its bliſs or torment! the greateſt and beſt of mankind we often find ſuffer the moſt in this world of woe! every amiable feeling gives a thouſand pangs for one ſenſation of joy. What anxieties prey upon our ſenſibility for objects worthy our benevolence, in every ſorrow or misfortune of thoſe we love; our boſom is torn, and our fondeſt—faireſt wiſhes, are almoſt for ever diſappointed!—we have no good which we can call our own, ſave immortal fame, which our good conduct can alone ſecure.

How momentary life ſeems to the moſt aged!—how few, if any of its pleaſures that do not leave ſome ſting in reflection: how mournful is the retroſpect of paſt joys, loſt friends, or confidence miſplaced. Even our grief ſeems leſs painful than our pleaſures on reflection: we at leaſt feel ſome ſatisfaction in thinking that they are paſt.

What then is worth the toils of life, were it not for hopes of eternal exiſtence?

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Infancy paſſes helpleſs and unnoticed; and then comes manhood, the conflict of paſſions—feeling and diſappointment. Finally, before we are aware, old age and infirmity teaches us the fleeting nothingneſs of that life, to which in childhood we look up as wondrous long! How mortifying a ſtate, if unaccompanied with ſelf approbation, or diſtinguiſhed by virtue. Pains of body, and anxiety of mind beſet us from every quarter, and hurry our forms, ſo cheriſhed and wanted, to furniſh materials for unceaſing creation.

What ſignifies then the continuance of what at beſt, on retroſpect, ſeems a momentary exiſtence, except from the deſire of gaining glory? What is fortune, power, or enjoyments which only ſurvive in reproach? Epictetus in ſlavery, Socrates in priſon, and Cato ſeeking death to rob his enemies of triumph, are objects far more enviable than the man crowned with empire, and ſurrounded by ſlaves, and whoſe peace is corroded by a ſenſe of guilt: amid ſickneſs and contempt his ſoul ſinks friendleſs in a world, dreaded and unknown. Death ſeems in every ſtep—in every tolling bell, like a criminal, he thinks he hears his ſummons. He lives loſt to friends; none ſeeks to ſoothe his griefs: he remains an object of horror amidſt unthinking fools like himſelf; yet indulging in jollity and diſſipation, laying up a ſtore of regrets in thoſe ſcenes which have filled his ſoul with remorſe, and his body with diſeaſe. On that bed—once that of guilty tranſport, or undiſturbed repoſe;—he trembling yields a ſoul which never lived to virtue or to glory!—What but a guilty conſcience could tempt one thus wretched to wiſh to live?

How much more to be envied he who in the morning of his life—poſſeſſed of every virtue meets death with glory, to live to unfading renown!

LIVING IN STYLE.

THE Ducheſs thinks that *living in ſtyle* conſiſts in breakfaſting at three o' clock in the afternoon, dining at eight, playing at faro till four in the morning, ſupping at five, and going to her dormitory at ſix! to have a *bidet* in warm weather, and green peas in January: in making half a curtſy at the Creed, and a whole curtſy to a ſcoundrel; in wearing a ſix months pad, tacitly reflective on her lord's powers, and emptying a ſhew-glaſs at Gray's to dazzle rural gentility? in giving fifty pounds to an exotic Capon for a pit ticket, and treating the claims of a parental actor of Britain with ſcorn; to ſeem ignorant of the Moſaic law, and liſp to accompliſh ſingularity; to laugh when ſhe could weep, and weep when ſhe could be merry; to leave her cards of compliment with her intimates, yet with half of them extinguiſhed in the ſame inſtant; to name the community with direſpect, and think the ſacrament a *bore!*

The Duke imagines he *does things in ſtyle*, by paying all debts of honour, and few honourable debts; by being liberal in a public ſubſcription to a perſon he never ſaw, and harſh and uncomplying to a private ſupplicant; by leaving his *vis-a vis* near the door of a courtezan, that he may have the credit of an intrigue with a meretricious biped; in uſing an optical glaſs for perſonal inſpection, though he could aſcertain the horizon without any; in counteracting nature and virtue in all his prejudices; in calculating the lives in the red book, and watching the importation of *figurantes* from the continent; in aſſerting that a man of faſhion is an animal privileged above retribution, and amenable only to himſelf now and evermore; in making *ethics* and *phyſics* deſtroy each other; in walking arm in arm with a ſneering jockey; in doubting if the Magi were conjurors, and burning long letters without reading their contents.

The gay Peerling, who is barely entitled to the honours and immunities of manhood, thinks that *doing things in ſtyle* is raiſing immenſe ſums on *poſt obit* bonds, at the moderate premium of 40 per cent. in queering the parſon at his father's table, and thumbing his maiden aunt's prayer-book at the article of matrimony; in being inſolent and noiſy as a *lobby lout* at the play-houſe, when he has ſome roaring

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ing bullies at his elbow, but meek and daſtardly when alone! in extending the dominion of impudence, which was previouſly immenſe; in buying a phaeton at Hatchet's, as high as Pompey's pillar, and a dozen bays at Tatterſal's: To theſe he adds the ſociety of a *toniſh impure*, who publicly exhauſts his treaſure, and privately laughs at his follies. Thus accoutered and accompanied, he *diſhes* away through Pall Mall, St James' ſtreet, Piccadilly, and Hyde Park, amidſt the contumelies of the coxcombs, and the ſighs of the worthy.

The dapper and ſmirking mercer, from the purlieus of the Royal Exchange (whoſe father had amaſſed a competence by the laws of rigid œconomy, and who tranſmitted his property, though not his prudence to his ſon) thinks it incumbent on him, as a lad of ſpirit to buy a *bit of blood*, keep his *gig*, his girl, and his lodging on the ſkirts of Epping Foreſt; and as keeping his gig and his girl would afford him but a reſtricted pleaſure, unleſs all the world ſaw them, he makes it an uniform practice to take Bet, as he familiarly calls her, to all the boxing-matches, camps, the Eſſex hunt and all the races at Barnet, Epſom, Egham, and Aſcot Heath; and though all this racing *muſt* eventually lead him to an unenviable place in the Gazette, he blindly rejoices in the progreſs and acceleration of his ruin, and clapping his arms a-kimbo, the miſerable inſect laughs, ſings, ſwears, and vociferates—*Isn't this doing it in ſtyle, hey, damme?*

The haberdaſher's lady thinks, that *living in ſtyle* is evident in going once a-year to a maſquerade at *Runnelo*; in having her daughter taught French and filligree; in dancing a *minivet* at Pewterer's hall; in having a good *ſitevation* in the green boxes; in going out on a Sunday in a glaſs coach; in engaging card-parties in Lent and drinking gunpowder tea.

Thus the world wags, and every new-born year
Produces ſights more monſtrous than the laſt.

T.

ON DRILL HUSBANDRY.

In a Letter from Mr Joseph Wimpey, to the Secretary of the Bath and Weſt of England Society.

YOU will probably be much ſurpriſed to hear, after ſo many years practice, I ſhould not yet be able to make up my mind reſpecting the beſt, that is, the moſt beneficial mode of practiſing the drill huſbandry. But practical huſbandry is attended with ſuch a variety of circumſtances, and thoſe ſo differently combined, that the ſame method of practice is often attended with ſuch different ſucceſs, as puzzles and perplexes the agent, and leaves the judgment in doubt.

I am at this moment at a loſs, whether it is beſt to drill wheat in ſingle, or in 2, 3, or 4 rows. I have tried them all, but what I have practiſed is drilling on three bout ridges, 3 rows, 11 or 12 inches aſunder. Three bouts form a ridge about 4½ feet broad, three rows at the diſtance above, occupy two feet, and the horſe-hoe running along the ſide of each outſide row, at about three inches diſtance from the ſame, leaves the ridge 2½ feet broad, and the intervals between the ridges about two feet.

This has been my uſual method, which has commonly ſucceeded well; but as I have conſtantly obſerved that the outſide rows are by far the ſtrongeſt and moſt vigorous plants, I am much inclined to believe that two rows only on two bout ridges would be as productive, and leave the ground in better condition. However, as the ſame machine will ſow any number of rows from five to two, every perſon may determine for himſelf.

HORTENSIA.—A Moral Tale.

HORTENSIA de Livernon was endued with qualities, which are often found united in the female mind although they are generally at variance with each other. She was born with a virtuous mind, a tender heart, and a giddy imagination. She had alſo received two incompatible educations: one under

under the eye of an excellent mother, who was conſtantly adviſing her to be prudent and modeſt; and the other before her glaſs, which told her every morning, that ſhe was handſome, and formed for univerſal conqueſt.

She was married to the Marquis de Vervanne, in the bloom of beauty, and lived with him three years with uninterrupted felicity. The only thing they were reproached with, was the being too attentive to each other in company.

By imperceptible degrees, however, the fondneſs of the huſband was leſs conſpicuous; and the wife was obſerved to be leſs indifferent to the admirers that encircled her. When either of them was not punctual to the appointed hour, it was remarked that the other looked leſs frequently at their watch, and no longer appeared ſo very abſent. 'Now, indeed,' ſaid their friends, 'they are becoming rational. It is highly proper that after the firſt blaze, ſuch an ardent paſſion ſhould cool. Their company would have been inſupportable if ſuch exceſſive fondneſs had continued.'

But though a crowd of admirers ſurrounded the youthful Hortenſia; and though, without diſtinguiſhing any one, ſhe did not appear to diſdain their homage; although the Marquis, moreover, on his part, no longer beſet his wife with that aſſiduity, which renders a huſband ſo troubleſome in the eyes of an admirer, yet every thing ſtill beſpoke the moſt happy union, and ſix years had elapſed without the leaſt appearance of a cloud, when, on a ſudden, the public was informed that they were ſeparated, and that Hortenſia had juſt been ſent back to her mother, to the old caſtle of Livernon, which that lady inhabited in a diſtant province.

This news gave riſe to a thouſand conjectures; but no one could tell what to think of this unhappy event. Hortenſia, naturally gentle and good natured, had been forgiven for her beauty and happineſs; and neither the malice of her ſex, nor the licentious tongues of the men could impute to her a ſerious error. Even ſuppoſing that ſhe had inadvertently made a falſe ſtep, a huſband who had himſelf reſumed his former gallantry of manners, and who was ſeen the protector of riſing talents, behind the ſcenes, could not be entirely free from cenſure. After all, Hortenſia had behaved with ſuch propriety, that before this event, ſhe had never been detected in any thing that could excite the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion. But what ſubjected Vervanne more particularly to reproach, was the hardneſs of heart with which, they ſaid, he had denied his weeping wife the conſolation of her only daughter's company in her exile; and, accordingly, from that moment, the faſhionable world conſidered him as an unnatural monſter.

To Vervanne, what might be ſaid in a world in which he was no longer ſeen, and of which he would no longer make a part, was immaterial. He was diſtracted by a far different anxiety; that of baniſhing from his heart the idea of a woman he had loved ſo long.

The infidelity imputed to her bore too much, alas! the appearance of irreſiſtible evidence; and it would have been the exceſs of weakneſs to ſeek an excuſe where none could exiſt. 'How can I doubt her guilt,' would he ſay, 'after having ſurpriſed her in the arms of a perfidious friend, who laviſhed ſo much complaiſance upon me, with no other view than to rob me of my peace. With the deteſtable arts of adulation in which he excels, he no doubt ſeduced the unhappy creature, who liſtened to him innocently, perhaps, without perceiving the ſnare to which ſhe was expoſed. What a bane to ſociety are thoſe wretches who thus ſport with the honour and peace of a whole family! 'Tis the vanity of women, their ſilly coquetry, and thoughtleſs credulity, that ruins them. But we, who ſpend our youth in inventing artifices to triumph over their weakneſs, with what ſeverity do we puniſh them, if they unfortunately yield to ſeduction! How much do I myſelf deteſt in another, a crime of which I have been equally guilty! And with what rigour do I puniſh a weak woman, much leſs culpable than I am! Yet, alas! after having adored her, I ſtill love her enough to pity her, and to lament her

her fall. But, by an irreſiſtible impulſe, I feel myſelf ſet againſt her; and it would be impoſſible for my heart to ſympathize with hers. I have never been wanting to my plighted faith to her. She alone has broken her vows, and has deceived me. Did I even adore her, I would never ſee her again: it would be diſtraction to me; I ſhould behold her ſtill in the arms of a rival. That image is indelible, and will haunt me while I live.'

Then recollecting her deceitful careſſes, and the tenderneſs of her language, even in the preſence of the perfidious D'Onval, whom ſhe loved, 'No, no,' he exclaimed, 'never will the recollection of her treachery be effaced from my mind; and the image of my rival is like a frightful ſpectre that will for ever ſtand between us. She deſires her daughter!—No, my daughter is no longer hers. She has forfeited all right to her; nor ſhall *my* daughter go to learn the art of flattering and betraying a too credulous huſband.'

The inconſolable Vervanne remained thus, for nine long years, ſolitary and inacceſſible. His daughter, who was carefully educated in a convent, was at liberty to write occaſionally to her mother; but her letters were ſubject to the inſpection of the lady abbeſs. The marchioneſs, in her anſwers, expreſſed only, in general terms, her regret at their ſeparation; but the maternal heart was relieved by a thouſand effuſions of tenderneſs; and among the wiſe counſels with which her letters were replete, reſpect to her father, and ſubmiſſion to his will, were conſtantly recommended as the moſt ſacred duties.

Vervanne, to whom his daughter communicated theſe letters, read and returned them in ſilence. But when he was left alone to his reflections, he would often exclaim with a ſigh: 'Heavens! how many valuable qualities has a moment of weakneſs diſhonoured! How much goodneſs, and even virtue, perhaps, have been degraded by a thoughtleſs paſſion.'

Hortenſia, in her letters, ſpoke little of herſelf, and ſeldom mentioned her health. However, as Sylvia earneſtly aſked for ſome account of it, ſhe could not but confeſs, that ſhe felt herſelf enfeebled. This was rather concealing than acknowledging the decline into which ſhe had fallen.

To her excellent mother it was too apparent. Madame de Livernon perceived the progreſs of the diſeaſe, and endeavoured to find a remedy. 'Ah! my dear mother,' ſaid Hortenſia, 'the remedy, or rather the relief, would be the ſight of my child.' Three days after, Vervanne received from Madame de Livernon a letter in theſe words: 'I can no longer forbear to acquaint you, ſir, that my daughter's health is ſeriouſly impaired. She is anxiouſly deſirous to ſee her child. In the ſtate to which ſhe is reduced, you cannot have the cruelty to refuſe her this conſolation. Soon, alas! ſhe will leave you the prey of long and unavailing regret; for your heart is good, and will at laſt be juſt. Spare yourſelf, at leaſt, the bitter reflection of having denied a mother the ſatisfaction of embracing her daughter, and bidding her farewell, before ſhe——. I cannot write that cruel word. I am a mother, and perceive the moment when I ſhall be one no longer. Grant us, ſir, this laſt favour; I aſk it on my knees. In a month you ſhall have your Sylvia again.'

On the peruſal of this letter, the heart of the unhappy Vervanne was torn with grief. 'Is there nothing,' ſaid he, 'is there nothing then but death that can expiate in my eyes the fault of a weak mortal? To puniſh her, I have ſuffered her to remain nine years in exile, to pine away with grief; and at this moment, when, perhaps, ſhe is expiring, I do not haſten to tell her that ſhe is forgiven: Yes, my heart forgives every thing, and I would give my beſt blood to prolong her life! But what an interview, and what torture for her as well as myſelf! Shall I go and overwhelm her by reproachful ſilence? Shall I go, and in a heart exhauſted by ſorrow, ſeek for ſentiments, not of love, (for the bare name of love muſt be for ever hateful to us) but of generous and ſincere good-will? Ah! if mere friendſhip (friendſhip, of

which eſteem is the pureſt eſſence) could unite us, I would go and throw myſelf at her feet. But can the huſband whoſe reſpect cannot be borne without a bluſh, and the wife whoſe ſhame he muſt inceſſantly endeavour to forget, ever be friends? No! compaſſion bids me never ſee her more. But, at leaſt, let me not refuſe her a laſt conſolation. Injured love has no right to commit an outrage on nature.'—The next morning Sylvia, accompanied by a faithful female ſervant, ſet off for Livernon.

Alas! with what anguiſh was mingled the joy which this amiable girl felt on ſeeing her mother! She remembered to have ſeen her in all the ſplendour of beauty, and now could hardly recollect her. Inſtead of the roſes that once ſeemed to bloom upon her countenance, a burning red made its way through the paleneſs of her emaciated cheeks; and the fire of a ſlow fever which conſumed her, ſparkled in her eyes that were hollowed by grief. But, had ſhe been more altered, ſtill, her tears, her emotion, the heaving of her boſom, and the cry of joy ſhe uttered on ſeeing her daughter, would have announced the mother. A mother, alone, indeed, can feel and expreſs theſe inimitable emotions. Every thing is indifference compared with her tenderneſs. Every thing is cold, compared with her heart. As ſoon as ſhe could preſs her dear Sylvia to her boſom, all her misfortunes were forgotten.

Her nights were dreadful; but when the morning reſtored her daughter to her, nature ſeemed to grant a ſuſpenſion of her ſufferings; and Sylvia thought ſhe had juſt ariſen from a peaceful ſlumber. Near a month elapſed in the effuſions of mutual tenderneſs, the kindeſt intimacy, and moſt affecting converſations. The leſſons which Hortenſia gave her daughter breathed nothing but virtue; but in theſe converſations, in which the *father* was named at every inſtant, the *huſband* was ſcarcely ever mentioned; nor reſpecting him did one complaint eſcape from *her* whom he was killing with affliction.

At length, in ſpite of the illuſion in which this tender mother endeavoured to keep her daughter, feeling herſelf exhauſted, and thinking ſhe had but a few days to live, ſhe reſolved to ſend her home; either to ſpare her the ſorrow of ſeeing her breathe her laſt, or to render the moments of diſſolution leſs painful to herſelf.

'Go, my dear child,' ſaid ſhe, 'return to your father. You ſhall ſpend the winter with him; and in the ſpring, if I live till then, you ſhall prevail upon him to permit you to come back. Say to him every thing that is tender in the name of your mother, by whom he ever was and ever will be beloved.' Then mingling her tears with thoſe of her weeping child, ſhe preſented her with a caſket of which ſhe gave her the key, requiring her at the ſame time, to ſwear to her not to open it till ſhe ſhould be no more. Sylvia pronounced the oath ſhe required, and ſet off with a heart full of grief.

Vervanne waited with painful impatience for the return of his daughter. 'How diſtreſſing,' he would ſay, 'to behave with the ſeverity of a hatred that is not felt, and to be cruel with a feeling heart! Ah! if to reſtore her to life and health, nothing were wanting but to ſtifle all my reſentment in her arms; if ſhe had the courage to deſire it, jealous and offending love, nay, even honour, unpitying honour, would attempt to ſtop me in vain: I would go and ſee her, I would go and ſave the life of this unhappy woman.'

(To be concluded in our next.)

STATE PAPERS.

OFFICIAL NOTE *delivered by General Baron Igelſtrom, reſpecting the Manifeſto publiſhed by the Poliſh Inſurgents at Cracow.*

A FORMAL act of inſurrection, which has been promulgated at Cracow by its authors, and which invites to commotion, and preaches to rebellion—one of thoſe ſeditious writings, among thouſands of the ſame deſcription, by which allurements have been held forth ſince the beginning of the French revolution, to introduce

traduce the principles of rapine and murder, and to diſſolve all civil and ſocial order—has alſo appeared here, as if Poland has not already been ſufficiently overwhelmed with misfortunes. This writing is circulated in print. The guilty authors of this piece, in which a monſtrous mixture of thoſe falſe perſuaſives of pretended patriotiſm are obſerved, by announcing the violation of property; in which the moſt impudent temerity is united with the deriſion of every regard to all welfare—have been daring enough to avow their names. Diſclaiming all other authority but that aſſumed by that horde of French rebels, they talk the language of ſovereignty, aſſume the authority of preſcribing laws, and of ſubverting a form of government; and while they make the ſacred rights of property their ſport, they dare, aided by their impudence, to introduce arbitrary levies, and to ſubject, in this manner, the inhabitants of a flouriſhing city of the republic, and all its adjacent diſtricts, to the exactions of rapine, which are converted into a ſyſtem.

Such manifold crimes cannot remain unpuniſhed, and the troops of her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, to whom the preſervation of the tranquillity of Poland is neareſt to her breaſt, have already orders to diſperſe thoſe hordes of banditti. They have already done it with ſome ſucceſs. Soon will they alſo ſtorm the centre of rebellion, and puniſh the crimes againſt the lawful authority; happy, if their blows fall only upon the guilty heads, and if her preſence can be the protection of oppreſſed innocence. But this is not enough. The great delinquents, the authors of ſo many ills, muſt be puniſhed; intrigue muſt be purſued; hypocriſy unmaſked, and the formidable uſe which the government can make of its authority, muſt be of that nature, that all the means uſed ſhall give, under theſe circumſtances, a great example of juſtice, to become the terror of thoſe who could ſuffer themſelves to be deluded by ſo culpable an example.

The underſigned commander in chief, and miniſter plenipotentiary of her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, fully ſenſible of the urgency, and of the ſalutary effects which the ſteady and reſolute conduct of the government will produce in this emergency, has the honour to requeſt, for this purpoſe, the King and his council, to accelerate the period of the convocation of the Diet, and of all the other tribunals whoſe province it is to take cognizance of ſimilar crimes, to ſummon thoſe rebels who were not aſhamed of affixing their names to that writing; to denounce before that tribunal, not only that writing, but alſo all other writings of ſuch a nature, which have already copiouſly appeared; to conſign them to public contempt; and to pronounce, by law, the ſentence upon this inſtrument of rebellion, upon the authors and diſtributors of thoſe writings, and likewiſe upon all thoſe perſons, directly or indirectly concerned therein, that they may ſuffer the ſevereſt puniſhment, both in perſon and property; and that freſh orders be given to all the tribunals, to double their vigilance, to detect the ſecret authors and promoters of thoſe partiſans of revolution, and to deliver them up to juſtice in the ſame manner.

While the underſigned recalls to remembrance the well known and inceſſant ſolicitude of her Imperial Majeſty, his moſt ſublime ſovereign, for the peace and tranquillity of Poland, he reiterates, at the ſame time, the offer which he ſo repeatedly made, of co-operating, by all the means in his power, to ſecure juſtice, and the power and execution of the laws.

Rebels, whoſe mad fury might provoke rage, but only inſpires pity, eſpecially ſince it is known that they are deprived of all the means of accompliſhing their rebellion, have it not in their power to give offence. The motives which occaſioned the requeſt of the underſigned, have alſo no other tendency but to ſecure to Poland that ſtate of tranquillity which it ſtands ſo much in need of, and which is the only reſource which can preſerve its exiſtence.

(Signed) Baron Von Igelstroem.

Warſaw, April 5. 1794.

Proclamation *of Thaddee Koſciuſko, Commander in Chief of the armies of the Nation, to the Citizens of Poland,* (above referred to).

DEAR fellow citizens, having been often called to aſſiſt in the ſalvation of our common country, behold I obey the call—but I cannot be uſeful to you, or break the chains of ſlavery, if you do not give me ſpeedy ſuccour—Support me with your whole force, and fly to the ſtandard of your country.—In this common cauſe, the ſame zeal ought to animate us all.

Make voluntary ſacrifices of your wealth, which hitherto, inſtead of being at your own diſpoſal, was at the will of a deſpot!—Furniſh men capable of bearing arms—do not refuſe the neceſſary proviſions of bread, biſcuit, &c.—Send horſes, ſhirts, boots, cloth and canvas, for tents. The generous ſacrifices made to liberty and your country, will receive their recompence in the gratitude of the nation.

The laſt moment is arrived, in which deſpair, in the midſt of ſhame and reproach, puts arms in your hands. Our hope is in the contempt of death, which can alone enable us to ameliorate our fate, and that of our poſterity. Far be it from us that terror which the enemies, conſpired againſt us, endeavoured to infuſe into our minds.

The firſt ſtep to throw off the yoke is to dare to believe ourſelves free—and the firſt ſtep to victory is a confidence of our ſtrength!

Citizens, the Palatinate of Cracow affords you a ſignal example of patriotiſm. It offers the flower of its youth, having already granted pecuniary and other aſſiſtance—their ex-

ample is worthy of imitation—do not hesitate to place credit in your country, which will reward you well—the ordinances issued by the generals of the Palatinate, and the commanders of the troops, to furnish the necessary provisions, will be placed to the account of imposts, and will be paid for in the sequel. It is unnecessary to encourage you beforehand, because that would appear to doubt your civism: The continued oppression practised by the Russian soldiers ought sufficiently to convince you, that it is better to make voluntary sacrifices to your country, than to make sacrifices by force to an enemy. Whoever, in these circumstances, dare be insensible to the urgent necessities of his country, must draw upon himself eternal infamy.

Dear fellow citizens, I expect every thing from your zeal—your hearts will join that sacred union which is neither the work of foreign intrigue, nor of a desire of domination, but is solely the effect of a love for liberty.

Who does not declare for us is against us. He who refuses to associate with those who have sworn to shed their last drop of blood for their country, is either an enemy or one who is neuter, and in such a case neutrality is a crime against civism. I have sworn to the nation, that the powers entrusted to me shall not be applied to the oppression of the people. At the same time, I declare, that whoever acts against our confederacy, shall suffer the punishment established in the national act, of a traitor and enemy to his country.

We have already sinned by connivance, which has ruined Poland. Scarce has an offence against the people ever been punished. Let us now adopt a different mode of conduct—and let us recompence virtue and civism, by pursuing and punishing traitors.

(Signed) THADDEE KOSCIUSKO.

Head Quarters, Cracow, March 24. 1794.

PROCLAMATION *of the King of Poland to the Inhabitants of Warsaw.*

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, &c.

MELANCHOLY experience, dear fellow-citizens, has convinced us but too strongly, how injurious all commotions are to the public welfare. If fresh ones should break out, it is to be feared that our already too much afflicted country will cease to exist as a nation. The insurgents at Cracow try every means to delude your minds, and draw you into their plans. It is your duty, therefore, to be guarded against them in time, that we may not have to accuse ourselves of being the cause of our own destruction. What benefit resulted to us from our former actions? After so many storms and losses, the republicans only hope to see better days by the return of peace, as soon as their internal and external relations can be properly regulated. What can be the object of these inflammatory publications, which have been circulated, and of which we foresee the evil consequences? We have already, in our proclamation of the 5th inst. told you how much you ought to be upon your guard against French principles and connections. Is it possible you can be blind to the means which they employ to introduce their system among you? They will endeavour to inflame your imagination with the hopes of bettering your circumstances, or recovering your lost provinces.—They will propose to you entirely to sacrifice what little money and property has been left to you. Is it possible you can be so blind as to attempt this without resources or connections, and which will only furnish new pretexts to those who seek the ruin of our name and country?—The present situation of Poland, without doubt, is melancholy; but consider that the means by which it is proposed the country should save itself, comes from those who, by our ruin, only seek to retard their own downfall for a few moments longer. The offers which have been made you, tend only to hasten your destruction. They will not omit to hold up to you the example of some of your deluded fellow-citizens; but this very circumstance, and the destruction already occasioned by fire and sword, should open your eyes. The foreign intrigue, which pretends to hold out such immense advantages, and which perhaps is founded on bribery, has hardly made its appearance, and already we see the bad consequences of it. What troubles and damages have not the forced marches of the troops occasioned to the inhabitants? What suspicions are already occasioned, and how many imprisonments have taken place? What end can you promise to a cause with such beginnings? How much blood has been shed in the sacred name of liberty—a word so often abused to the worst of purposes. Ye nobles and heroes, who have bound yourselves by the most solemn oaths to be faithful to your King and your country, and to defend the laws and religion of your ancestors, be assured that the artifices employed to gain your sanction will eventually prove your own ruin. The arms you bear are only an honour to your station, so long as they are employed to maintain lawful authority; for every one who assumes powers not given to him by the nation, whatever specious pretexts he may hold out, can only be considered as a rebel. And you, ye useful inhabitants of peaceful cities, be careful not to mistake your rights and duties. Honesty and industry, which multiplies the riches of a state, and love of virtue, can alone enoble your station, and raise you to an equality with the other ranks in the state. Consider every man as an enemy who may attempt to introduce tumult and disorder into your peaceful habitations, and banish them from among you, &c. &c.

Dated Warsaw, April 2d, 1794.

REVIEW

A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps. With Reflections on atheiſtical philoſophy, as now exemplified in France. By Richard Joſeph Sullivan, Eſq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. In Six Volumes. 8vo. price 1l. 16s. in boards. Beckett.

THE voluminous work, here preſented to the public, was undertaken, as the author informs us in his preface, principally with a view to expoſe the fallacy of the atheiſtical philoſophy, and to ſhow how little ſupport it's advocates can derive, either from phyſics, when well underſtood, or from metaphyſics, when cleared of extravagancy. This object is alſo expreſsly pointed out in the title, and with a particular reference to recent occurrences. But the author's plan is much more comprehenſive. It embraces almoſt the whole field of philoſophy, both phyſical and metaphyſical, and preſents before the reader, in the eaſy and pleaſant form of epiſtolary correſpondence, a ſummary of the principal doctrines which have been taught by modern philoſophers in various branches of ſcience; at the ſame time occaſionally entertaining him with epiſodical excurſions, which could not ſo properly have found a place in a ſyſtematic work.

The ſcientific treaſures of this work are ſo copious and various, that we cannot exemplify each part. The author's obſervations upon the formation of mountains, and the facts he adduces to prove that the preſent continents were formerly covered by the ocean, are entertaining and curious. We ſelect a part of them:

'THE number of ſea ſhells found in a foſſil, or in a petrified ſtate, is ſo amazing, that were it not for this very circumſtance, we never ſhould have had a proper idea of the ſurprizing quantity of thoſe animals, to which the ocean gives birth: they appear in maſſes like mountains; in banks of 100, and 200 leagues in length; and from 50 to 60 feet thick, (*Buffon*). Lime-ſtone, marble, chalk, marle, &c. together with various others, owe their origin to ſhells. Nay more, I will venture to affirm, ſays Buffon, that ſhells are the medium employed by nature in the formation of almoſt all ſtones. Many fiſhes inhabit the deepeſt parts of the ocean, and are never thrown upon the coaſts; theſe are termed *pelaſgi*. Thoſe thrown upon the coaſts, are called *littorales*. The *cornu ammonis* probably belongs to the former: for theſe animals, the *cornua ammonis*, are no longer found in any of our ſeas. Shells are ſometimes found more than 1000 feet below the ſurface; and on the top of the mountain called *Le haut de Veron*, which is elevated more than ſeven thouſand feet above the level of the ſea, fragments of petrified oyſters have been found. Chalk, ſays Monnet, occupies a ſpace of more than 600 miles in Picardy, Boullonais, Artois, French Flanders, and Soiſſonnais; and often a depth of more than 400 feet. Nor is it unworthy of remark, ſays he, that chalky countries are almoſt always lower and leſs mountainous than other countries; that their valleys are leſs profound, though they are larger and more ſpacious. A diſtinction of courſe ought to be made between poſitively chalkly, and ſimply calcareous countries. Another remark, no leſs worthy of attending to, he further obſerves, is, that chalky and calcareous ſubſtances, almoſt always affect an horizontal direction, whereas ſchiſtus affects an oblique, or a perpendicular direction.

'How natural and ſatisfactory, therefore, is the concluſion of Monſ. de Sauſſure, that it is more than probable, though at a conſiderable depth below the ſurface of the lake of Geneva, that the calcareous beds of *mount Jura* unite to thoſe of *Saleve*, and the firſt chain of the Alps.

'Elevations, conſiſting chiefly of clay, ſand, or gravel, are called hills; thoſe that conſiſt chiefly of ſtone, are called mountains, as they are the chief repoſitories of minerals, and particularly of metallic ores. That the formation of theſe mountains preceded that of our preſent races of vegetables and animals, is juſtly inferred, as we have above noticed, from their containing no organic remains, either in the form of petrification

or

or impreſſion; from their bulk, extenſion and connection, which ſeem too conſiderable to be aſcribed to ſubſequent cauſes; and from their uſe and neceſſity for the production of rivers, without which, it is hard to ſuppoſe the world had exiſted at any period, ſince the creation of animals. Granites were formed by cryſtalization. This operation probably took place when the various ſpecies of earths, already diſſolved or diffuſed through the mighty maſs of the waters, were diſpoſed to coaleſce; and among theſe, the ſiliceous muſt have been the firſt, as they are the leaſt ſoluble: but as they have an affinity to other earths, with which they were mixed, ſome of theſe muſt alſo have united with them in various proportions, and thus having formed in diſtinct maſſes, the felt-ſpar, ſhoerl, and mica, which compoſe the granite.

'Calcareous earth enters very ſparingly into the compoſition of this ſtone; but it is found in ſhoerl, which is frequently a component part of granite. Quartz can never be ſuppoſed to be a product of fire; for in a very low heat, it burſts, cracks, and loſes its tranſparency; and in the higheſt we can produce, it is infuſible: ſo that in every eſſential point, it is totally unlike glaſs to which ſome have compared it (*Kirwan*). As granite contains earths of every genus, we may conclude, that all the ſimple earths are coeval with the creation. Their ſimplicity, however, may be only relative to the preſent ſtate of our knowledge; for water itſelf, as we have ſeen, though it undoubtedly dates from the creation, is by late experiments ſaid to be a compound: a miracle to avail myſelf of an expreſſion of Burnet, not leſs ſtriking, the turning of air into water, than the turning of water into wine.

'Mountains, which conſiſt of limeſtone, or marble of a granular or ſcaly texture, and not diſpoſed in ſtrata, ſeem alſo to have preceded the exiſtence of our preſent animals; for no organic traces are found in them. Alſo thoſe that conſiſt of ſtones of the argillaceous genus, and of the compound ſpecies of the ſiliceous genus, ſeem to be primæval, as they contain no organic remains: theſe often conſiſt of parallel ſtrata of unequal thickneſs; and the lower are harder and leſs thick than the upper; whence, the lower ſeem to have been firſt formed, and the upper later. They are the principal ſeat of metallic ſubſtances, whoſe ores run acroſs the ſtrata in all directions, hence they are by the French called *montagneſs á filons*. Coal is never found in them. Alluvian mountains, as they are denominated, are evidently of poſterior formation; as they contain petrifications, and other veſtiges of organic ſubſtances; and are always ſtratified.

'Granite is conſiderably intereſting, from the beautiful works of which it is the conſtituent matter; from its great age, and from the principal part it acts in the compoſition of the globe (*De Sauſſure*). It is likewiſe greatly intereſting, from the nature of its ſtructure, and from the few lights we have in regard to its nature and formation. Of this ſpecies of rock, the matter of the moſt elevated mountains is compoſed, ſuch as the central chain of the Alps, the Cordelliers, Imaüs, Caucaſus, &c. It is never found ſeated on ſlate, or on calcareous ſtone. On the contrary, ſlate and calcareous ſtone, are frequently found ſeated on granite. Hence granites carry the juſt title of *primitive mountains*; while thoſe of ſlate and calcareous ſtone, are qualified with that of *ſecondary mountains*.'

Of the action of ſubterranean fire he thus ſpeaks: 'The conjoint operation of fire and water is tremendous. Fluids, you know, are raiſed to a boiling ſtate, when the matter of fire paſſes with ſuch rapidity and force through their ſubſtance, as to be ſuperior to the preſſure of the air upon their ſurface; and when this point is gained, the fire having nothing further to reſiſt it, the heat never riſes higher; ſo that all fluids have a certain fixed degree at which they boil. Water will not boil (except in ſome particular caſes) but with an heat of 212 degrees. Yet, when the preſſure of the atmoſphere is almoſt removed in the vacuum of an air pump, water will boil with an heat not exceeding 95 degrees, or 117 degrees below the heat required in the open air:

air: and hence it appears, that fire and air act as antagoniſts in the operation of boiling *(Philoſophy of the Elements)*.

'Water in vapour, occupies 1400 times more ſpace than in fluidity; and by the ſame degree of heat is rarefied 14,000 times, while air is only rarefied two-thirds *(Philoſ. Tranſact.)*. Its ſpring and elaſticity, conſequently, are ſuch as to produce dreadful exploſions when pent up. Even in mechanics, we ſee it is uſed to move the heavieſt bodies. It favours combuſtion, and hence Boerhaave looked upon flame to be principally formed of water. At Geyſer, in Iceland, ſays Van Troil, one ſees within the circumference of three miles, forty or fifty boiling ſprings together, which ſeem to proceed all from the ſame reſervoir. In ſome the water is perfectly clear; in others thick. The water ſpouts up from all, ſome continually, others at intervals. The altitude of one of theſe ſpouts, meaſured by a quadrant, was ninety-two feet. The force of the vapours which throw up this water, is exceſſive; it not only prevents the ſtones which are by way of experiment thrown into the opening, from ſinking, but even throws them up to a very great height together with the water.

'But, if while acting by itſelf it is thus powerful, how irreſiſtible muſt it be, when it comes in contact with metals in fuſion in the bowels of the earth. An exploſion then immediately takes place, and the parts of the metal are ſcattered in all directions. The force with which this ſteam can act, is indeed wonderful. About 60 years ago, during the operation of caſting ſome braſs cannon, in the preſence of a number of ſpectators, the heat of the metal of the firſt gun drove ſo much damp into the mould of the ſecond, which was near it, that as ſoon as the metal was let into it, it blew up with the greateſt violence, tearing up the ground ſome feet; breaking down the furnace, unroofing the houſe, and killing many people on the ſpot. Thus, as it has been related, the exploſion was like thunder; and the force was equal to the noiſe; for the matter was ſcattered by the blaſt, as duſt would be before the wind.

'So apparent a reaſon for ſome of the phænomena of nature, did not fail to ſtrike the minds of reflecting men, and to point out to them the way of ſatisfactorily explaining difficulties of no inconſiderable ſtubborneſs. It is found by experience, ſays Burnet, that water, ſo gentle in itſelf when undiſturbed, flies, when it falls amongſt liquid metals, with an incredible impetuoſity, and breaks or bears down every thing that would ſtop its motion and expanſion. This cauſes the marvellous force of volcanos, when they throw out ſtones and rocks. This exploſion is made by the ſudden rarefaction of ſea waters, which fall into receptacles of molten ore, and ardent liquids within the cavities of the mountains; and thereupon follow the noiſes, roarings, and eruptions of thoſe places. Volcanos, ſays he, are always in mountains, and generally, if not always, near the ſea; and when its waters, by ſubterraneous paſſages, are driven under the mountain, they meet there with metals, and minerals diſſolved, and are immediately rarefied, and, by way of exploſion, fly out at the mouth or funnel of the mountain, bearing before them whatſoever ſtands in their way.

'The exploſion and eruption of the various matters of a volcano, proceed indeed, in all probability, from the acceſs of a large quantity of water, which either enters through ſome crack in the bottom of the ſea, or from ſources in the earth, *(Kirwan.)* If the maſs of water, ſo admitted, be ſufficiently great, it will extinguiſh the ſubterraneous fire; if not, it will ſuddenly be converted into vapour, whoſe elaſtic force is known to be ſeveral thouſand times greater than that of gunpowder. But, as I have already ſaid, the contact of water with metals is that which probably produces the moſt tremendous effects. If we conſider the immenſe quantity of matter thrown up at different times by volcanos, without leſſening their apparent bulk, what frightful hoards of both fire and metals, in readineſs for the acceſſion of water, muſt we not ſuppoſe accumulated in the internal parts of the globe. The chymical examination of the volcanic matters thus ejected,

jected, proves that iron makes from one-fifth to one-fourth of their whole ſubſtance. How enormous the quantity, therefore, of this metal, or at leaſt of the ſtones in which it is contained.'

Of the deluge our author ſays,

'The farther we penetrate into antiquity, the ſtronger are the ſymptoms of the belief of a deluge. The remembrance of ſuch a diſaſter entered into the plan of all religions. The ſtriking ſimilitude between the ideas of the Scandinavians and Chaldeans, on the origin and end of the world; the traditions found in America, amongſt the inhabitants of Florida and the Braſils, which are the ſame with thoſe of the Japaneſe, prove, that the ſame misfortunes have befallen thoſe countries, ſo widely aſunder. All the plains of Syria, ſays Melo, were formerly laid under water. Plutarch, Ovid, and other mythologiſts, deſcribe the deluge of Deucalion, which happened, they ſay, in Theſſaly, about 700 years after our epoch of the univerſal deluge. It is ſaid, there was one in Attica 230 years before that of Deucalion. In the year of Chriſt 1095, a deluge in Syria drowned a prodigious number of people. In 1164, a deluge in Friezeland covered the whole coaſts, and deſtroyed the greateſt part of the inhabitants. And again, another inundation happened in the ſame countries in 1218, in which upwards of 100,000 men are ſaid to have loſt their lives. But the fate of Callao, as it has been one of the moſt recent, has been the moſt accurately deſcribed to us. Lima continued in great ſplendour until the year 1747, when a moſt dreadful concuſſion of the earth happened, which entirely devoured Calloa, and the port belonging to it; and laid three-fourths of the city level with the ground. Nothing can be conceived more terrible than the deſtruction of Callao. Of all the inhabitants, one man, and one man only eſcaped. The people ran from their houſes in the utmoſt terror and confuſion. The ſtruggling wretch who ſurvived, heard a cry of *miſerere* riſe from all parts of the city. But all was immediately huſhed. The ſea ruſhed in and overwhelmed it. The inhabitants were buried in its boſom. All was ſilent as the grave.'

We ſhall probably give ſome further extracts from this ingenious and intereſting Work.

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POETRY.

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ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

Rous'd from the gloom of tranſient death,
Reviving Nature's charms appear,
Mild zephyr wakes with balmy breath,
The beauties of the youthful year.
The fleecy ſtorm that froze the plain,
The winds that ſwept the billowy main,
The chilling blaſt, the icy ſhower,
That oft' obſcur'd the vernal hour,
And half deform'd the etherial grace
That bloom'd on Maia's lovely face,
Are gone—and o'er the fertile glade
In manhood's riper form arrayed,
Bright June appears, and from his boſom throws,
Bluſhing with hue divine, his own ambroſial roſe.

Yet there are climes where winter hoar
Deſpotic ſtill uſurps the plains,
Where the loud ſurges laſh the ſhore,
And dreary deſolation reigns—
While as the ſhivering ſwain deſcries
The drifted mountains round him riſe,
Thro' the dark miſt and howling blaſt,
Full many a longing look is caſt,
To Northern realms, whoſe happier ſkies detain
The lingering car of day and check his golden rein.

Chide not his ſtay—the roſeate Spring,
Not always flies on halcyon wing,
Not always ſtrains of joy and love
Steal ſweetly thro' the trembling grove.
Reflecting Sol's refulgent beams,
The falchion oft terrific gleams;
And louder than the Wintry tempeſt's roar,
The battle's thunder ſhakes th' affrighted ſhore.
Chide not his ſtay—for in the ſcenes
Where Nature boaſts her genial pride,
Where foreſts ſpread their leafy ſkreens,
And lucid ſtreams the painted vales divide;
Beneath Europa's mildeſt clime,
In glowing Summer's verdant prime,
The frantic ſons of rapine tear
The golden wreath from Ceres' hair,
And trembling Induſtry afraid
To turn the war-devoted glade,
Expoſes wild to Famine's haggard eyes,
Waſtes where no hopes of future harveſts riſe,
While floating corſes choke th' empurpled flood,
And every dewy ſod is ſtain'd with civic blood.

Vaniſh the horrid ſcene, and turn the eyes
To where Britannia's chalky cliffs ariſe.—
What though beneath her rougher air
A leſs luxuriant ſoil we ſhare;
Tho' often o'er her brighteſt day
Sails the thick ſtorm, and ſhrouds the ſolar ray:
No purple vintage tho' ſhe boaſt,
No olive ſhade her ruder coaſt;
Yet here immortal Freedom reigns,
And law protects what labour gains;
And as her manly ſons behold
The cultur'd farm, the teeming fold,
See Commerce ſpread to every gale,
From every ſhore her ſwelling ſail,
Jocund they raiſe the choral lay
To celebrate th' auſpicious day,
By Heaven ſelected from the laughing year,
Sacred to patriot worth, to patriot boſoms dear.

ON SPRING.

A PARODY ON SHAKESPEARE.

—— At firſt, the Primroſe
From underneath a moſſy 'root peeps out
'Upon the brook that brawls along the wood;'
And then the humble Violet, with its fragrance
And purple bluſh, on bank where th' ſweet South breathes
'Stealing and giving odour;' then Cowſlips,
Gilding whole meads, by eager children cropt,
In playful balls, crowns, gauds, and pretty garlands,
(Blue-bells immixt,) round the tall maypole hung
On Flora's feſtival: then the Hawthorn,
Bleaching with fair white ſheet, like driven ſnow,
The rude rough buſh, and hedge of formal cut,
Full of red berries ſtrait, and ſharp-ſet thorns,
And ſo it keeps its fence: the Elder next,
Full of expanded bunches, which diſtill'd,
Jealous o' th' honour, do coſmetic prove,
And ſtill preſerve their reputation
E'en at the fair one's toilet: what bloſſoms next
Is the moſt lovely luſcious Honeyſuckle,
The glowing Gorſe at foot, Sweet-brier by ſide,
Tall trees o'er canopying, whole woods too ſcant
For its ſweet ſcent; whilſt its luxuriant ſtem,
Clinging with childiſh play round every prop,
Perfumes the air around: laſt ſhow of all,
That ends this rural artleſs pageantry,
Is Traveller's-Joy, in wild profuſion;
Sans hue, ſans ſmell;—but not without a charm.

EQUALITY—AN ODE.

Equality! what charms confeſt
Thy ſapient ſons ſhall render bleſt,
Sweet, *organizing* fellows!
When they, moſt ſkilful on the touch,
Shall be rewarded full as much
As thoſe—who blow the bellows.

When knaves, in novel ſyſtems bold,
More fabulous than Greeks of old,
Shall civic garlands ſhed;
And, robbing Virtue of her fame,
Decree a more than *Spartan* name
To thoſe—who thieves were bred.

When *quacks* and *quirks*, in full debates,
Shall fix on *maximums* and weights,
And cut the land in *ſquares*;
Making King *Mob* gulp down the cheat,
And, fingling for themſelves the wheat,
Shall leave the herd the tares.

When all that's profligate and baſe
Shall join in *brotherly* embrace
(Whom elſe can it be fitting?)
In national diſtinction dreſs'd,
And take, amidſt an adder's neſt,
The '*honour of a ſitting*:'

Swear that they Truth alone adore,
And Reaſon—*(never known before)*—
Religious forms decry'd;
But, as both *idols* muſt refuſe
To ſanctify their *righteous* views,
They'll both get kick'd aſide.

When every work of Art and Taſte,
By factious *demagogues* laid waſte,
Shall by the *common weal*
Be ſeiz'd upon as public wealth,
And rulers ceaſe to live by ſtealth
When—nothing's left to ſteal.

With lives and property to ſport,
When tyrants ſhall *ſelect* a court
(Accuſer, judge, and jury),
Whoſe bloody ſentence none ſhall ſave
But thoſe who impiouſly brave
The very ſkies with fury:

No priſon Innocence ſhall clear,
But Murder ſweep with proud career
Honour not let to live;
The tear of Pity muſt not flow,
Greatneſs have nothing to forego,
Or Charity to give.

When warriors no more ſhall bleed,
But, from all debts and *duties* freed,
The burden on *men's backs*
Shall all be taken off; and they
Who have a head wherewith to pay,
Shall pay it with—*the axe*.

When a kind-hearted King and Queen
Shall periſh by the *Guilloſine*,
And ſhew how '*Revolution*
(With them, whoſe every act would ſtain
Caligula's or Nero's reign)
Improves a Conſtitution.'

When harmony and ſong divine,
When every ſiſter of the Nine
With haſten'd ſteps ſhall follow,
And ruthleſs ruffians, turn by turn,
Shall every page of Science burn,
And *pulverize Apollo*:

When iron laws ſhall interfere,
Nor let a man his offſpring rear,
Connections rent aſunder;
And each artificer ſhall find
The little he would leave behind
Shall all be ſwept—as *plunder*:

When Penitence ſhall ceaſe to mourn,
And when (as murd'rous engines borne)
The bells no more ſhall ring;
Devotion be afraid to pray,
Or David's Pſalms to ſing or ſay;
For—*David was a king*:

No prieſt in decent veſtments cloath'd,
All ſacramental comforts loath'd,
The chalice and the cup,
Muſt, on the toſin's *manly* ſound,
Be well ſecreted under ground,
Or—be deliver'd up.

When Enterprize no more ſhall roam,
But Idleneſs, benumb'd at home,
Shall know nor ſhip nor ſailor;
When man ſhall walk with naked breech,
And all the poor (for who'll be rich?)
Have Nature for their tailor:

When it ſhall be each *patriots'* lot
To pay for neither barn nor cot,
But, in all ſorts of weather,
Like Gipſies wand'ring up and down,
Each night at duſk *ſcratch* out a town
To ſnore and ſtink together:

When they who, with tranſcendent mind,
Would raiſe themſelves above their kind,
And thoſe like ſnails who creep,
Shall (having liv'd or ill or well),
When they ſhake off this earthy ſhell,
Be doom'd to—'*endleſs ſleep!*'

Theſe are *thy* joys, and this *thy* plan,
Great author—of the '*Rights of Man!*'
Thrice happy at invention!
To ſtudy thee, lo! *vultures* meet,
And each fantaſtic *jackdaw* greet
With—'*honourable mention*.'

Prate of Olympian ſports and games,
And to *new* follies give OLD names,
Wage war againſt the times,
Though neither *days* nor *decades* e'er,
However they reverſe the year,
Shall *calender* * their crimes.

Surely, that nation which exceeds
So far in foul and bloody deeds,
Juſtice muſt overtake her;
And thoſe, ere long, be made to feel
The force of Heaven's avenging ſteel,
Who now deny their Maker.

Major Waller.

* *Callender*, means to ſmooth, or gloſs over; though the alteration of the French Calendar might have juſtified a pun upon the word.

EPIGRAM.

Eſt modus in rebus, &c. HOR. SAT. I.

UNBLEST the heart, for ever lock'd in night,
No mirth can raiſe, no ſocial joys delight;
Alike unbleſt the heart, for ever gay,
Whoſe thoughtleſs years ſteal unimprov'd away.
Between th' extremes a happy medium lies;
Join mirth with ſenſe, be merry, but be wiſe.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 20. Barrere. 'We are informed from the head quarters at Liſle, that on the 30th Germinal (19th April), the poſt of Catillon, which had lately been taken by the republicans, had been re-taken by the Auſtrians, in conſequence of ſome compromiſe with the enemy; but the traitors are arreſted. But if there has been a ſlight ſhock in the North, in conſequence of treachery, an important victory has been gained by the army of the Moſelle. The order of the committee was fulfilled by General Jourdain. The following is a copy of his letter:

Arlon, 18th April.

'Arlon is in the poſſeſſion of the republic. Two days of marching and fighting have been ſufficient to drive away the enemy, amounting to 13,000 infantry, and 3000 cavalry, though their formidable poſition and numerous artillery appeared to ſet our bayonets at defiance. All obſtacles have been overcome. The enemy perceiving the diſpoſitions we had taken, and the boldneſs with which we charged them, had recourſe to a ſpeedy retreat. We loſt no time to purſue. Our light troops, both horſe and foot, and our brave light artillery, fell upon their rear, and made them retreat faſter than they were diſpoſed. They compelled them to abandon three carriages, and ſeveral horſes. I cannot give too high eulogiums to all the advanced guards, and particularly the intrepid cannoneers on horſeback, commanded by Adj. Gen. Depelle. We have loſt very few, nor was the loſs of the enemy conſiderable, in conſequence of their ſpeedy retreat. We took ſome priſoners. Gen. Hatry commands the body of the army, who, to-day, takes a reſpectable poſition before Arlon. I will give him orders and inſtructions to prevent any from paſſing between the territory of Luxembourg and that of Namur; in a word, to cut off all communication between theſe two duchies. (Signed) JOURDAIN.'

21. Billaud d'Varennes, made a report reſpecting the political tendency of the preſent war, and was frequently interrupted by the loudeſt applauſe. At the concluſion of his ſpeech the following decree was paſſed: 'The National Convention declares, that, ſupported by the virtues of the French nation, it will eſtabliſh the democratical republic, and puniſh its enemies without pity.'

23. Couthon propoſed the following decrees: 1. 'Every citizen of the age ſpecified in the firſt requiſition, who ſhall have offered himſelf to ſerve in the cavalry, and ſhall have been refuſed admiſſion on account of unfitneſs for that ſervice, or who ſhall, under any pretence, have withdrawn from the requiſition, ſhall be put in a ſtate of requiſition for the infantry, and ſhall proceed, without delay, to the place of his deſtination. 2. Every ſoldier who, by virtue of the law of the 3d of Brumaire, ſhall have entered into the cavalry, and ſhall have been deemed unfit for that ſervice, ſhall either return to the corps which he had quitted, or be deemed a deſerter.'

Among others, the following articles were decreed in proſecution of a plan for facilitating divorces: 1. 'Every divorced wife ſhall be able to marry again ten months after the publication of her divorce. 2. Thoſe women who lie in immediately after their divorce, need not wait to marry again.'

The Convention decreed, that all the documents and public acts relative to the trial and condemnation of Louis XVI. be depoſited among the National Archives.

24. Barrere read extracts of letters from the Generals Pichegru and Jourdain, detailing ſome ſucceſſes obtained by the army of the North, and by that of the Ardennes under Gen. Charbonie.

25. On a report by the committees of public ſafety and finance, the following decree was paſſed: 1. 'The young Iriſhmen, ten in number, reſiding at the *ci-divant* Iriſh ſeminary, in the ſtreet of Cheval-vert, ſhall receive, from the national treaſury, the ſum of 500 livres each, to defray the expences of their journey. 2. The commiſſioners of the marines ſhall take the neceſſary meaſures to ſecure their departure as ſpeedily as poſſible, for Ireland, their native country.

The repreſentatives with the army of the W. Pyrenees informed the Convention, that the meaſures they had taken had detected and puniſhed the treaſons that had appeared in the department of Landes. 'The ſevere meaſures which we have taken have ſaved that unfortunate department, and ſpared the republic the precious blood of many patriots. The prieſts and the nobles were the ſoul and the chiefs of this horrible plot. The heads of the moſt criminal have fallen on the ſcaffold—the others are in chains.'

Letters from Generals Jourdain, Chorbonic, and Pichegru, of date 22d and 23d April, ſtated ſome advantages gained over the enemy by the arms of the republic.

27. Muſet informed the Convention, that a locksmith belonging to the laboratory of the *ci-devant* King, declared, that in May 1792, he received orders to conſtruct, in the walls of the palace, a ſecret cloſet with an iron door; when near finiſhed the King himſelf brought him a large glaſs of wine, which he deſired him to take as he was very warm. Some hours after he was ſeized with violent pains, which did not ceaſe till he had taken an emetic. After this he was ill for 14 months, and even now is unable to attend to his buſineſs. By information from this citizen, were the valuable papers come at that were found in the palace. The Convention decreed, that theſe papers ſhall be depoſited among the archives of the Convention, as an eternal monument of the baſeneſs and perfidy of Capet: That they ſhall likewiſe be publiſhed, in order to make known to the univerſe, the wickedneſs of the laſt tyrant of the French.

28. Barrere gave the following account of military operations: 'The ſucceſs of the army of the Ardennes is equal to our moſt ſanguine expectations. The diſpatches of the 6th Floreal, (Ap. 25,) ſtate that the army had been engaged with the enemy for three days ſucceſſively, and that 1,200 Auſtrians have bitten the duſt.

'On the 7th Floreal, (April 26,) the army rendered itſelf maſter of the heights of Boſſu, with conſiderable loſs on the part of the enemy.

'Equal ſucceſs attends the army of the Eaſtern Pyrenees. All Spaniſh Cerdagne is in the power of the republic. The brave Dagobert having taken the city of Urgel, retired to Puycerda, to wait for reinforcements for the purpoſe of attacking the citadel, the enemy having cut down the bridge which led to the town. Here I am ſorry to ſay, that this brave general was killed by a cannon ball. The national deputies immediately appointed Doppet in his ſtead.

'In Italy every day is the herald of new victories, of which the capture of Oneglia was but the prelude. Five hundred of the enemy, the greater part Auſtrians, have been killed. Ormea, on the Tanero, and the county of Nava, are in our poſſeſſion. Immenſe magazines, a [illegible] manufactory of cloth, proviſions, [illegible]on, and amunition, fell into our [illegible].

Barrere propoſed, that a pillar of marbel ſhould be erected in the Pantheon, on which ſhould be inſcribed the names of thoſe republicans who have performed heroic actions, and that the names of generals Haxo and Moulin ſhould be inſcribed the firſt, who had both ſlain themſelves in order to avoid falling into the hands of the rebels, with this motto—*Ils ſe donnerent la mort pour ne pas tomber entre les mains des Brigands.* Adopted.

30. Letter from the repreſentatives of the people with the army of the North.

'*Courtrai*, 8 *Floreal—April* 27.

'Yeſterday the army put itſelf in motion in all points. Its firſt movements were followed by important ſucceſſes. We took Courtrai, and our line advances in front towards the enemy's territory. We have not yet time to give you the details; to-morrow we hope to be able to announce freſh advantages. The troops fought with incredible valour. We took ſeveral magazines of proviſions, which we have ſent to Liſle, and likewiſe ſeveral priſoners and cannon. (Signed)

RICHARD and CHOUDIEUX.'

May 1. Barrere informed the Convention that eight prizes had been brought into Breſt, L'Orient, and Rochefort; but on the other hand two French frigates, on their way from Concale to Breſt, had fallen in with ſome Engliſh men of war. One had been captured—the ſtate of the other was not yet known. A third, which was preſent, had returned to port.

Letter from Richard and Choudieux:

'*Head-Quarters of Flamertin*, 10 *Floreal*, 29 *April*.

'We expect the reſult of the general attack. On the left we have had the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. We are in Furnes and Courtray. We continue our victorious march into Belgium. We learn, in the mean time, that the army of the Ardennes has triumphed at Beaumont, and that the junction of the diviſion of the Ardennes and Maubeuge has been effected, which puts that place out of all danger. Our attacks of the center in the grand army have not been attended with brilliant ſucceſs. Thrice they have attacked the enemy, but victory is dubious, owing to the diſaffection and cowardice of ſeveral officers. Richard repairs thither. The ardour and confidence of the ſoldiers are at the height. There are only in Menin 5000 men, and 30 pieces of cannon. We wiſh there were more.'

Letter from Richard,

'*Liſle*, *April* 30.

'I am eager to announce to you, that we

we have just obtained over the allies a signal victory. The enemy, who were at first disconcerted at our bold march against Courtray, soon gained spirits by the resistance of Menin, and formed the design of driving us from the country of which we had made ourselves masters.

'Yesterday at ten o'clock, I mean on the 29th of April, at day-break, they presented themselves, to the number of 20,000 men, before the excellent position which the division of General Souham occupied before Courtray. The action commenced a few hours after. The success was equal at first; but this resistance only doubled the energy of the soldiers of the republic. They charged the enemy with impetuosity, and victory soon declared in their favour.

'We have taken 32 pieces of cannon, several stand of colours, and killed or taken between 3000 and 4000 men, among whom are several principal officers. Gen. Clairfayt has been badly wounded. The enemy's defeat was complete.

(Signed) RICHARD.

'P. S. I have this moment received the official intelligence of the capture of Menin. The garrison attempted to escape; 1500 were killed on the spot, and the rest are pursued. Proclaim at Paris that the army of the North will answer completely the hopes reposed in it. A great number of the emigrants have been slain.'

On a motion of Barrere, it was decreed, amidst the loudest applauses, that the army of the North had not ceased to deserve well of their country.

4. Barrere, 'Citizens we have not this day to proclaim victory, but to expose facts which demand all our courage. Landrecies has fallen into the hands of the Austrians, as the following official account will more particularly explain to you.'

'*Head-quarters at Guise, May* 1.

'Landrecies is no longer ours: its batteries, dismounted by the enemy, would permit us to hold out no longer.' Such is the tenor of the letter I have this moment received, and of which the following is a copy, from Gen. Fromentin:

'After the attack of the 26th of April, I made a second on the 29th; but ineffectually.—The dastardly conduct and flight of the division of Cambray, which had lost almost the whole of its artillery, prevented me from supporting my column to the left. With respect to the details of the surrender, I have none to give. As soon as they shall reach me, I will not fail to address them to you. Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) FROMENTIN.'

'Had I to address myself,' said Barere, 'to the court of a monarch, I should disguise these ill successes. Were I in the presence of factions, I should dress up this event with such artifices as would make their scandalous and lurking joy apparent, at the moment when the republic struggles under difficulties. But I speak to a free nation, to which I must say that victory has for a time absented herself from the French camp: the northern army will restore it to us.'

He then declaimed against those who filled the minds of the people with alarm from these events. 'It is not, said he, 'the love of their country, but hatred of the republic which dictates these hypocritical speeches.' 'You ought to attack the alarmists,' say Richard and Choudieux in their letter, 'they make a new counter-revolutionary sect.'

He announced that Menin, Courtrai, and Furnes, were in their possession, and that they meditated an invasion of Maritime Flanders.

5. Dupin, in the name of the committees of general safety and finance, made a report on the *ci-devant* farmers-general. —He entered into a long detail of the abuses, exactions, and dilapidations committed by them. It was decreed that they should be brought before the revolutionary tribunal, in order to be tried according to law.

Couthon, 'the superb national edifices in the environs of Paris, have too long been the scenes of the most profligate luxury. It is time to purify them, and apply them to the use of the people.' It was decreed that they should be reserved for the people, and objects of public utility, as agriculture, sculpture, painting, &c.

6. Barrere, The representatives of the people with the army in Italy, in a letter dated April 29th, announced that the three-coloured standard of the republic was floating on the walls of Saorgio; and that not only that fortress, but the whole camp of the Piedmontese, had fallen into the hands of the republicans, with 60 pieces of cannon of different sizes: the enemy's army is in the completest disorder and confusion: between 2000 and 3000 of the Piedmontese, including 1 Gen. 1 Col. and 20 officers, were made prisoners of war. The republican Gen. Brule, and Adj.-Gen. Langlois, were slain.

He then read a letter from the commander in chief, of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, dated Bagnolles, May 1. —The Gen. announces the capture of the Spanish camp, with 200 pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition and maga-

zines of provifions. The republicans took 2000 prifoners, including 1 Gen. 3 Cols. and 75 officers. The tents and baggage, in a word, every thing belonging to the Spanifh forces, fell into the hands of the republicans. 'To-night (concludes the Gen.) I will march againft Collioures and Port Vendres.'

7. Robefpierre made the long promifed report upon the decadory feftivals. After having obferved that the victories of the republic were noifed throughout every quarter of the univerfe; that there was an entire revolution in the phyfical order, which could not fail to effect a fimilar revolution in the orders moral and political; that one half of the globe had already felt this change, which the other half would foon feel; and that the French nation had anticipated the reft of the world by 2000 years, infomuch that it might be conficlered as confifting of a new fpecies of men; the orator proceeded to launch forth in the praife of republican morality, and a democratical government, repreferting all other governments, and every other defcription of morality, as deteftable. He juftified all the terrible meafures that had brought about the prefent regimen, and all thofe by which it was accompanied.

The plan of the decree was now read by the reporter, and is as follows: 1. The French nation acknowledges the exiftence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the foul. 2. It acknowledges, that the worfhip worthy of the Supreme Being, confifts in the practice of the duties of man. 3. It ranks among thefe duties the deteftation of treachery and tyranny, the punifhment of traitors and tyrants, the fuccouring of the wretched, refpect for the weak, the defence of the oppreffed, the doing to others all poffible good, and the fhunning of injuftice towards any one. 4. Feftivals fhall be inftituted to recall man to a recollection of the Divinity, and to the dignity of his exiftence. 5. Thefe feftivals fhall be named either after the glorious events of the French revolution, thofe of the virtues of the deareft and moft ufeful to man, or the moft confpicuous benefits of nature. 6. The French republic will annually celebrate the feftivals of the 14th of July 1789, the 10th of Auguft 1792, the 21ft of January 1793, and the 31ft of May 1793. 7. On the days of the Decades, the following feftivals fhall be celebrated:—To the Supreme Being; to nature; to the human race; to the French nation; to the benefactors of humanity; to the martyrs of liberty; to liberty and equality; to the republic; to the liberty of the world; to the love of our country; to the punifhment of tyrants and traitors; to truth; to juftice; to modefty; to glory and immortality; to friendfhip; to frugality; to courage; to fincerity; to heroifm; to difintereftednefs; to ftoicifm; to love; to conjugal love; to paternal love; to maternal tendernefs; to filial piety; to infancy; to youth; to virility; to old age; to misfortune; to agriculture; to induftry; to our anceftors; to pofterity; and to happinefs. 8. The freedom of religious worfhip is maintained. 9. Every ariftocratical and other affembly, fubverfive of public order, is fuppreffed. 10. In cafe of difturbances, the motive or occafion of which may confift in any particular mode of worfhip, thofe who fhall excite thefe troubles by fanatical difcourfes, or counter-revolutionary infinuations, and thofe who fhall caufe them by outrages as unprovoked as unjuft, fhall be equally punifhed by all the rigour of the law. 11. On the 8th of June, a feftival fhall be celebrated in honour of the Supreme Being.

12. Barrere made a long report upon mendicity; the propofed object of which was to conciliate the affections of the poor and neceffitous throughout the whole extent of France, and to intereft them in the fupport of the government. He examined all the fpecies of republican mendicity, and he marked the wretchednefs of the country, of towns, and of armies. He propofed means of extirpating it; and the Convention, impreffed by his fenfe of the fubject, decreed, That in every department there fhould be a regifter open, under the title of the Book of National Beneficence.

That the 1ft article fhall be entituled, old and infirm hufbandmen.—The 2d, old and infirm artifans.—The 3d, for mothers and widows having children in the army.—The 4th, help to families in a fick ftate, to be given to male or female citizens who poffefs tickets.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 5. When the order of the day was read for committing the emigrant corps bill—all the arguments ufed in the Houfe of Commons (p. 290.) againft it were brought forward. It was infifted that it would provoke retaliation, and render the war both longer in its duration and more ferocious in its principle: In particular it was urged by the Duke of Bed-

Bedford, that it might be dangerous to the freedom of this country to have our ſoldiers engaged in the field, in alliance with the partizans of the ancient and odious deſpotiſm of France.—The limitation of five miles, beyond which they were not to paſs in this country, Lord Thanet conſidered as nugatory and ridiculous; for under this ſanction they might be in poſſeſſion of Portſmouth, and all our other valuable military depots on the ſea-coaſt.

Lords Mansfield and Grenville replied with great ability to the objections offered. The number of emigrants, ſaid the latter, are not to exceed 5000; that any danger to the conſtitution could be apprehended from them was too ridiculous once to be mentioned. They too were men of rank and of honour, and who now took up arms not for the mean purpoſe of revenge, but to reſcue their unhappy country from its preſent uſurpers, and to pour the balm of reconciliation into its bleeding wounds.

The queſtion being called for, the numbers were, Contents 54
Non-Contents 7
Majority ——47.

6. Lord Stanhope, with great animation, again contended againſt the principles of the French emigrant corps bill, he accuſed it as not being founded on juſt, legal, or political grounds. His Lordſhip dreading the horrors of retaliation, wiſhed a remedy to be applied, and he ſaid he found one in the 78th ſection of the Mutiny Act, which he read, by which no officer or officers are authorized to enliſt the men, and to return to their country, without they were willing. His Lordſhip ſaid, he would move that this clauſe be added to the preſent bill; but in doing ſo, he wiſhed to be underſtood not to agree with any part of the bill whatever. He then took up the firſt volume of Blackſtone's Commentaries, with an intention to read to the Houſe that great lawyer's opinion on this ſubject, when he was interrupted by

Lord Sydney, who ſaid, that as this ſpeech was addreſſed to the perſons his Lordſhip had introduced into the Houſe, he would move that the bar be cleared,—which was done. The bill was read a third time.

TRIAL OF MR HASTINGS.

After a good deal of converſation on the admiſſion of particular evidence on the part of the managers. Lord Kenyon terminated the controverſy by obſerving, that in all civil and criminal proceedings, no evidence could be admitted but what was given upon oath.

It was therefore allowed by the managers, that the evidence on their part was finally cloſed.

Lord Kenyon immediately informed Mr Law, that he was now at liberty to reply to the evidence.

Mr. Law, in a ſhort, energetic addreſs, ſtated the extreme ſatisfaction he felt at finding the evidence, which had engaged ſo many years the time of their Lordſhips, was finally terminated. He congratulated his client at the proſpect there was of his ſufferings drawing to a period, and thanked their Lordſhips for the anxious zeal they had ſhewn in their endeavours to ſhorten this protracted trial. This gave him the greateſt confidence to aſſure himſelf, that the ſame diſpoſition would actuate their Lordſhips, ſo as to bring the trial to a final iſſue this ſeſſion. And he was aſſured, that there was no deſire ſo near to the heart of his client, as the anxious wiſh to have the moſt ſpeedy deciſion of the Court on the charges that had been brought againſt him.

COMMITTEE OF SECRECY.

May 19. Lord Grenville preſented the papers that were ſeized from the perſons lately apprehended; and after a few words, moved 'that a Committee of Secrecy ſhould be formed, conſiſting of nine members of that Houſe, in order to inveſtigate the ſaid papers, and to report the reſult to the Houſe at large.' The motion being ſeconded,

Lord Stanhope oppoſed it, alledging it was totally unneceſſary to form a Secret Committee relating to buſineſs publicly announced in every newſpaper in the kingdom. He then adverted to the nature of the papers, ſtating, that he underſtood they were not completely produced before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons: He meant the report which contained the plan propoſed by a noble Duke for a reform in Parliament. After ſome obſervations from Lord Lauderdale, ſtating, that it ought to be brought before the whole Houſe, and not to a Secret Committee, the queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

20. The following were nominated, by ballot, a Secret Committee to inſpect the treaſonable papers alluded to, and to report thereupon:

The Lord Chancellor,	Earl Carliſle,
Lord Privy Seal,	Earl Carnarvon,
Duke of Leeds,	Earl Chatham,
Duke of Portland,	Earl Mansfield.
Earl Hardwicke,	

21. The Committee preſented their report, which was read and appointed to be

be conſidered the day following; and the Houſe ſummoned.

22. His Majeſty's meſſage having been read, the order of the day was moved for, to take into conſideration the report of the Secret Committee on the treaſonable papers which have been referred to them. This report was read by the clerk, and being finiſhed,

Lord Lauderdale objected to the report as informal, the Committee had been appointed for the purpoſe of giving the Houſe information, inſtead of which they had given an opinion, without ſtating a ſingle fact; by which means, if it was received, their Lordſhips muſt decide as if no committee had been appointed.

Lord Grenville defended the report, as being ſuch as their delegated powers warranted them to make; and, connected with that given in to the Houſe of Commons, could leave no doubt in the breaſt of any one, that a wicked conſpiracy had been formed againſt the government and conſtitution. He could therefore have no doubt that their Lordſhips would agree to paſs the bill; but as he wiſhed that it ſhould be gone through that day, he thought it might not be improper to trace ſome of the deſigns which had been formed againſt our liberties, that the expedition propoſed might appear proper and neceſſary. The pretext of a Parliamentary reform was of too cobweb a texture to conceal their real deſigns. From the beginning, theſe ſocieties had held correſpondence with the Jacobin clubs of Paris, and had even elected Rolland and Barrere, as honorary members of their ſocieties. They had, with an incredible induſtry, circulated that infamous libel, the 'Rights of Man;' and when the intention was announced, by its author, of printing a cheap edition, they ordered 3000 copies to be purchaſed at their expence. Had theſe machinations been confined to one ſpot, the guilt and the danger would have been the leſs formidable; but with an activity ſeldom equalled, and never ſurpaſſed, even in a good cauſe, they had propagated their licentious doctrines, and communicated their nefarious deſigns, in almoſt every town of Great Britain. They had ſent a congratulating addreſs to the French National Aſſembly; the anſwer of Barrere gave him credit, it was prophetical of thoſe treaſonable purpoſes which were now ready to be brought forward into action. He, in ſubſtance, ſaid, 'The French nation were ſenſible of this mark of fraternity, and he hoped the time was not far off when they might return the mark of eſteem in a Britiſh National Aſſembly.' The meaſures of government to check and reſtrain theſe proceedings had been diſregarded; and when the uſurpation which had extinguiſhed order and peace in France, had introduced a language in their proceedings formerly unknown; it had been adopted in this country by theſe very perſons; which formed, among other circumſtances, no ſlight preſumption that their intention was to introduce ſimilar diſorders into this country: they had ſent delegates to Edinburgh, and had aſſumed the name of a Britiſh Convention; and they had, as appeared from their papers, concerted the plan of a ſimilar aſſembly to watch over, and alſo, as appeared, to overawe the proceedings of Parliament, whom they were to denounce to the nation if they were not ready to grant their petition for a redreſs of grievances, and to declare publicly that the compact between the governors and the governed was broken. The ſteps purſued by miniſtry were neceſſary to be adopted; they were ſanctioned by the practice of former times; and from what was propoſed at preſent, it muſt appear to that Houſe, that the temporary ſurrender of one of their greateſt privileges, into the hands of the executive government, was neceſſary for the preſervation of the whole. A conſpiracy actually exiſted; nor was the danger leſs real becauſe the talents of thoſe engaged in it were mean, and their condition obſcure. The hiſtory of Cromwell and Robeſpierre conſpired to ſhow, that, from ſuch, ſcenes of the utmoſt horror might ariſe. He would therefore move the ſecond reading of the preſent bill.

Lord Stanhope differed, he ſaid, in opinion from the noble ſecretary; for this bill went to introduce that deſpotic government, arbitrary puniſhment '*lettres de cachet*' which had occaſioned all the horrors in France. The power aſked by miniſters at preſent, he thought, was on the moſt frivolous pretences; nothing appeared now to have been done but what had been formerly practiſed by the moſt reſpectable characters in the kingdom, to petition for a parliamentary reform. He thought it idle to diſpute about the name by which ſocieties for this purpoſe might diſtinguiſh themſelves, whether aſſembly, congreſs, or convention, the expreſſions uſed at preſent were not ſtronger than thoſe adopted on ſimilar occaſions formerly, to which he ſaw affixed the names

of

of Sir George Saville and one of the name of Richmond, by whom he ſuppoſed was meant ſome citizen Richmond, and not the noble Duke one of his Majeſty's miniſters, of Charles James Fox, of Mr Burke, the latter complimenting Sir Hercules Langriſhe for perſevering in trying to obtain a parliamentary reform in Ireland, and uſing an expreſſion to this purport, 'That he who is excluded from voting, appears to be excluded from the bleſſings of the Britiſh Conſtitution.' This letter his Lordſhip thought deſerved attention for two reaſons; firſt, becauſe it was written by a gentleman who had always voted againſt a parliamentary reform in this country; and, ſecondly, becauſe it was written by that hon. gentleman ſince the commencement of the French revolution. He would aſk, if the mode which they had taken to collect the ſenſe of the people was not taking it legally. His Lordſhip inſiſted that the committee had not made good their charge againſt the ſocieties, and that they had wilfully omitted mention of a letter which he thought very material, wherein they recommended peace and good order, without an adherence to which they could not expect the bleſſings they wiſhed to obtain. The bill he thought favoured meaſures too ſevere, and was more likely to do harm than good.

Lord Spencer thought miniſters fully juſtified in the ſteps they had purſued, and begged the Houſe to recollect to whom the letter alluded to was addreſſed, to a ſociety, among whom were members of both Houſes, to whom it could not be imagined they would divulge their deſigns to deſtroy. He was decidedly of opinion, that unleſs ſome check was given to their deſigns, they would attempt to overturn the conſtitution.

Lord Thurlow thought, much foreign matter had been introduced; on enquiry it would be found that the rights of which we were to ſuffer the temporary loſs, were trifling indeed, for he would contend, that after the paſſing of this bill, no magiſtrate would be any more authoriſed to make a wanton commitment than before; and the ſame redreſs would be found for any perſon who might be ſo aggrieved. He did not, for his part, ſee that the Habeas Corpus act was of ſuch very great importance as it was in general held out to be; for, if there was no act of that kind, a man under confinement muſt neceſſarily, and of courſe be brought to his trial by the common goal delivery. He thought there was ſo little hazarded by this bill, and ſo much good to be obtained by it, that it ought to have the ſupport of the Houſe. As to the bill, it did not appear to him to give more power than the neceſſity of the caſe required, and therefore had his approbation.

Lord Lauderdale ſaid, although he reſpected the character of miniſters, that power was ſo bewitching he dreaded the abuſe of it in the hands of the beſt. It was ſtated, that a dreadful plot exiſted: Inquiry ſhould be made, and proofs brought forward, none of which were adduced in the report before the Houſe. For if there had been a plot it had been conducted in a very ſtrange manner indeed, they had circulated their meetings and reſolutions in the public prints of the day; nay, miniſters confeſſed they had knowledge of their treaſonable deſigns more than two years ago. But was this the fact? was there not ſome hidden myſtery behind, which the bill was to cover? The militia had been called out, proclamations made, and yet matters grew worſe, and now comes another bugbear to amaze and alarm the public mind. The proſpects of the campaign he thought not very flattering; the people might be led to enquire how the war was to terminate or peace be obtained: Miniſters therefore found it convenient to ingroſs their attention with treaſon and plots. He conſidered coercive meaſures at preſent as peculiarly dangerous. It was evident all the calamitous events in France, the maſſacres of 10th Auguſt, and 3d September, were produced by fear; even the Sovereign loſt his life from the ſame cauſe. Let miniſters therefore be cautious how they adopt harſh meaſures. Let them endeavour to make the people happy, and enjoy the bleſſings of a conſtitution which they revere. His Lordſhip then obſerved, that he had troubled them with theſe arguments to induce them to agree to his motion to adjourn, which he thought they were bound to do by the ſtanding orders of the Houſe, which expreſsly ſtated, no bill ſhould be read twice in one day, if any noble Lord referred to that order, which he deſired might be read.

Lord Grenville inſiſted the order had been diſpenſed with upon a ſimular bill in the year 1722.

The Duke of Leeds, Lord Mansfield and the Lord Chancellor ſupported the bill with great energy, contending, that it

it was abſolutely neceſſary from the circumſtances of the times, as a preſervative from the principles of French anarchy, and the miſeries which afflicted that nation.

The bill having been read a firſt and ſecond time and committed, the Earl of Lauderdale oppoſed the third reading; upon which the Houſe divided,

For the third reading	95
Againſt it - -	7
Majority	——88.

N. B. This bill received the royal aſſent 23d inſt.

AMERICA.

26. Marquis Lanſdowne roſe to make a motion relative to our ſituation with America. In the courſe of his ſpeech he took notice of the conduct of miniſtry alſo, relative to the internal affairs in this country, and the war on the continent; regarding the former, he profeſſed his diſbelief of the exiſtence of plots to overturn our conſtitution. By the rumours of theſe, the people were amuſed, and their attention turned from that ruinous war in which miniſtry had involved the country; he had letters ſtating our loſſes as infinitely greater than appeared in the gazettes. It was notorious, he ſaid, that the allied powers conſidered each other with no ſlight jealouſy. Our acquiſitions in the Weſt Indies had alarmed the Dutch, who were tired of the war. Miniſtry, too, by their inſults and domineering, had done every thing to irritate the neutral powers againſt us. The Americans had felt the aggreſſion, and would prepare to reſent it; thoſe ſtates had been treated with injuſtice; the terms of former treaties had not been fulfilled, and the forts ſtill retained on their frontiers which ſhould have been ceded. But the main object to which he called their attention was, a reply made by Lord Dorcheſter to the Seven Nations of Lower Canada, 10th February laſt, intimating his ſuſpicion, that in leſs than a twelvemonth we would be at war with America. This event he deprecated as diſaſtrous to the nation. Our Weſt India trade would thereby be, if not totally deſtroyed, very materially injured, and Canada loſt. He therefore called upon miniſters to avow, whether they had given ſuch inſtructions to Lord Dorcheſter, as to warrant the reply he had made; and for that purpoſe moved for the production of the inſtructions tranſmitted to Lord Dorcheſter, relative to the Indian Tribes.

Lord Grenville oppoſed the motion, and defended the conduct of miniſters from the imputation of creating falſe alarms in the country, of miſſtating our loſſes on the continent, and juſtified the policy of the detention of the frontier forts in America. With reſpect to the object of the motion, he believed it proceeded on falſe grounds; for as to the reply of Lord Dorcheſter, he knew nothing of it. It might have been made, but he received no kind of diſpatch of that kind; and as the only grounds for the motion was a report in a New York newſpaper, he could not conſent to the motion.

When the houſe divided, the numbers were,

Contents,	9
Non Contents,	69
Majority,	——60.

On the firſt reading of the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus bill, on the 22d, there were diſſentient Lord Stanhope, &c.; and this day the following reaſons of proteſt were lodged.

Diſſentient,

1ſt, Becauſe no evidence has been laid before us, that this kingdom is at preſent in thoſe circumſtances of imminent danger and imperious neceſſity, which alone, in our opinion, would juſtify even a temporary ſurrender of that ſacred fundamental law, which is the ſole guardian of the perſonal liberty and ſecurity of our fellow-ſubjects. None of theſe circumſtances, either of foreign invaſion, or of domeſtic inſurrection, or of formidable conſpiracy, now exiſt, which induced our anceſtors to commit their liberties to the perilous guardianſhip of a deſpotical authority. Inſtead of ſuch an unequivocal public danger, which ſilences all deliberations, and overrules all laws, we are now required to veſt an arbitrary power in his Majeſty's miniſters, upon the authority of a detail of the offences of individuals or ſocieties, whoſe ſtrength and numbers are not proved, to our apprehenſion, to be ſuch as would juſtify ſuch a meaſure as the preſent, eſpecially as the ordinary operations of the law are ſufficient to check the ſpirit which is ſuppoſed to prevail. One of the worſt effects of the conduct of theſe ſocieties is, their having operated as the inſtrument for former artificial panic, and as a pretext for former meaſures, in our opinion, the moſt hazardous and pernicious. They continued the ſame conduct without injury experienced by the public, without acceſſion of ſtrength, without the proof of any change in their ſyſtems or deſigns. We cannot, therefore, without betraying the truſt repoſed in us, conſent to reſign the liberties of all our fellow-

ſubjects

ſubjects to the diſcretion of the ſervants of the Crown, on no better ground than that of a catalogue of offences which have been long notorious to the whole kingdom.

2dly, Becauſe even the proof that ſome individuals entertain thoſe deſperate deſigns which have been aſcribed to them, would not, in our opinion, form any juſtification of the preſent meaſure. From the Revolution to the complete defeat of the pretenſions of the houſe of Stuart, the wiſdom of our anceſtors did not deem the exiſtence of a zealous, powerful, and indefatigable Jacobite party a ſufficient reaſon, without overt acts of rebellion, or actual exiſting conſpiracy, for ſubjecting the perſonal liberty of the whole kingdom to the will of miniſters. Miſerable indeed, and precarious is our condition, if, at the pleaſure of a handful of viſionaries and incendiaries (characters which every age produces, and diſguiſes which the agents of every government may aſſume), our liberties are to be laid under a legal interdict, and miniſters are to be veſted with an arbitrary power over the perſons of all the freemen of this realm.

3dly, Becauſe, even if the danger had been as real and imminent as is pretended, it might have been provided againſt by meaſures far leſs odious than that of depriving the ſubject of thoſe rights of perſonal ſecurity which diſtinguiſhes the Britiſh Conſtitution beyond any other free government ancient or modern, and changing it for the time from a government of law to a government of will. One expedient, comparatively more moderate, is obvious; namely, to put the law reſpecting bail for miſdemeanours which affect the ſtate for a limited time, on the ſame footing with bail in caſes of treaſon.

4thly, Becauſe this Bill appears to us, under a ſtill more melancholy and alarming aſpect, when we combine it with declarations which have been made by conſiderable perſons during the dependence of this Bill. Even this, the utmoſt extremity to which our anceſtors were ever driven, by the preſſure of the greater danger, is but the prelude to a ſyſtem of meaſures (if poſſible) ſtill more violent and arbitrary. Theſe menaces too forcibly illuſtrated by ſome paſt meaſures, in our opinion, of a rigour equally impolitic and odious, fill us with the moſt melancholy apprehenſions that deſigns are entertained, by a progreſſive ſeries of encroachments, to annihilate all the rights of Engliſhmen, and to extinguiſh all the free principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution.

5thly, Becauſe the precipitation with which the Bill has been hurried through the Houſe is both indecent in itſelf, and directly repugnant to two ſtanding orders of this Houſe, one of the 28th of June 1715, and the other of the 28th April 1699, ſtanding orders which inſure to this Houſe the advantages of mature deliberation, and to the ſubject the invaluable privilege of petitioning againſt meaſures which, like the preſent, are ſubverſive of his fundamental rights.

ALBEMARLE, BEDFORD,
LAUDERDALE, DERBY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PENITENTIARY HOUSE.

May 9. Mr Dundas moved, that the act that relates to the puniſhment of offenders might be read. The act being read,

He then obſerved, that a plan for the eſtabliſhment of a Penitentiary houſe was within the recollection of every member of that Houſe. The expence of purchaſing the ground, and of erecting it, were then the obſtacles, he believed, which prevented its being carried into execution. By the invention, however, of a very ſimple machine, by which even both the unſkilful and the blind might be rendered uſeful; it might be conducted in ſuch a manner as to defray its own expence. Mr Dundas obſerved, that the hulks had been found an improper mode of puniſhment for criminals. Botany Bay was intended as a place of puniſhment to criminals capitally convicted, and who had obtained his Majeſty's pardon; there were ſent there ſome who ought not to have been ſent; and it muſt alſo be confeſſed, ſaid he, that certain offenders who merited that puniſhment had not been ſent thither. To remedy theſe inconveniencies, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the erection of a Penitentiary houſe or houſes, on a certain piece of ground, in the pariſh of Batterſea, in the county of Surry.

Leave was given for this purpoſe.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

12. A meſſage from his Majeſty was brought down by Mr Secretary Dundas, which is as follows:

'GEORGE R.

'His Majeſty having received information, that the ſeditious practices which have been for ſome time carried on by certain ſocieties in London, in correſpondence with ſocieties in different parts of

the country, have lately been purſued with increaſed activity and boldneſs, and have been avowedly directed to the object of aſſembling a pretended general convention of the people, in contempt and defiance of the authority of Parliament, and on principles ſubverſive of the exiſting laws and conſtitution, and directly tending to the introduction of that ſyſtem of anarchy and confuſion which has fatally prevailed in France, has given directions for ſeizing the books and papers of the ſaid ſocieties in London, which have been ſeized accordingly: and theſe books and papers appearing to contain matter of the greateſt importance to the public intereſt, his Majeſty has given orders for laying them before the Houſe of Commons; and his Majeſty recommends it to the Houſe to conſider the ſame, and to take ſuch meaſures thereupon as may appear to be neceſſary for effectually guarding againſt the further proſecution of theſe dangerous deſigns, and for preſerving to his Majeſty's ſubjects the enjoyment of the bleſſings derived to them by the conſtitution happily eſtabliſhed in theſe kingdoms. G. R.'

Mr Dundas moved, that it ſhould be conſidered to-morrow, to which the Houſe agreed.

ELECTION LAWS.

13. On the motion being made for the third reading of the bill for preventing unneceſſary delays in elections,

It was moved by Mr Powys, as ſeveral new clauſes, important in their conſequences, were introduced, to ſubſtitute the words 'this day three months,' inſtead of the word 'now.'

Againſt this Mr Fox contended, that in propoſing the clauſes, the forms of the Houſe had been regularly obſerved, and that in the diſcuſſion, they had acceded to the bill as it now was, both in its ſpirit and its ſubſtance.

The Maſter of the Rolls ſaid, had he been preſent, he would have oppoſed the clauſes, as they went to do away an eſtabliſhed teſt, and offered nothing inſtead of the abrogated oaths for Roman Catholics, even ſo much as that oath amounted to, which was paſſed two years ago at their own requiſition; he was againſt the multiplication of oaths, and a friend to the extenſion of liberty to Roman Catholics, but he could ſee no reaſon why the Houſe ſhould not provide that teſt, at leaſt, which the people themſelves had offered.

Mr Pitt agreed to what had been advanced by his hon. friend, and was for poſtponing the bill.

Mr Powys' motion then paſſed, and the bill, of courſe, was loſt.

SEDITIOUS AND TREASONABLE PRACTICES.

Mr Secretary Dundas brought up a large packet, ſealed up, conſiſting of papers ſeized from ſeditious ſocieties, as ſtated in his Majeſty's gracious meſſage of yeſterday to the Houſe.

Mr Pitt roſe and ſaid, he would not now dwell on the facts to which their attention was called; but would propoſe ſuch meaſures as he thought the Houſe ſhould adopt. Firſt, he would move an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty for his gracious meſſage, and an expreſſion of their reſolution to take the matter referred to in it, into their ſerious conſideration. He would then move to refer the papers to the conſideration of a committee; and on that move, that ſuch committee ſhould be a committee of ſecrecy, as moſt conformable to cuſtomary practice, and beſt adapted to the particular circumſtances of the caſe. As theſe papers contained matter implicating a great number of perſons, he thought this mode neceſſary, leaſt any premature diſcloſure ſhould enable them to render the future meaſures of that Houſe abortive. He then moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, &c.

Mr Fox ſaid, he roſe not to oppoſe the preſent motion, which he conſidered as a thing of courſe, and not precluding him from a free diſcuſſion on queſtions to be brought before the Houſe. What the means were by which theſe papers were procured? Whether the ſeizing them was conſtitutional and legal?

Lord Wycombe ſaid, he would impede no ſtep taken to puniſh thoſe who would betray their country. He belonged to no political ſociety of any kind; he would exerciſe his rights as a member of that Houſe to vindicate meetings of the people when they were for laudable purpoſes—and ſuch he conceived to be thoſe for parliamentary reform.

The Addreſs then paſſed, *nemine contradicente*.

Mr Fox ſaid, he hoped that the right hon. gentleman who made the motion, would either ſupport it by ſome precedent, or demonſtrate that there exiſted ſuch a diſtinction between this and former caſes, as ſhould induce the Houſe to have recourſe to new modes of proceeding, unſanctioned by precedent. If the right hon. gentleman could either ſhew precedents on the one hand, or the diſtinction

tinction he had mentioned on the other, he would not object to it.

Mr Pitt said, that he had no difficulty at all in shewing, that the mode he proposed was both founded in wisdom and expediency, and supported by precedents. The practice, he said, had invariably been, when papers were laid before the House, sealed up, to refer them to a secret committee. In support of this assertion, he could cite a variety of precedents—one, in particular, in the year 1722; namely, Layer's Plot, in which the papers were sent sealed to the House, and were referred to a secret committee. With much earnestness and solemnity he conjured gentlemen to recollect what the object before them went to, the very existence of Parliament and the constitution. How then could gentlemen throw impediments in the way of so important and necessary an investigation? no delay had been made on the part of the crown. No; the earliest communication possible was made from the King; and that communication followed up by the wise, secret, and salutary measures, which he was sure the House would adopt, could not fail of producing very different consequences from those which might reasonably be expected from giving the affair premature publicity.

Mr Fox denied the application of Layer's case.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion was then put and carried.

He then moved, that the number of the committee be twenty-one.

Mr Fox said, there were several things he wished to know respecting this transaction: the mode of getting these papers was ambiguously stated in his Majesty's message. He wished to know on which of the grounds stated, the seizure was made. It was the determined law of Parliament that seizing papers for any thing short of treason was illegal; the House therefore should be informed on what grounds these papers had been seized.

Mr Secretary Dundas said, he would solve the right hon. gentleman's doubts, by telling him, *that the warrants were grounded on allegations for treasonable practices.*

According to precedent, a committee was ordered to be chosen by ballot.

14. The following gentlemen were balloted as a committee of secrecy, to examine and inspect the books, papers, &c. as above:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr Jenkinson
Mr Secretary Dundas	Sir H. Houghton
Mr W. Ellis	Lord Ossory
Mr Wyndham	Mr Powys
The Attorney General	Lord Mornington
The Solicitor General	Lord Mulgrave
Lord Adv. of Scotland	Mr H. Browne
Mr T. Grenville	Mr Anstruther
Mr Steele	Mr C Townshend.
The Master of the Rolls	Col. Stanley
	Mr Burke.

These gentlemen were appointed the committee, or any five of them, to act as above.

The committee were ordered to meet next day, and empowered by the House to send for persons, papers, and records; to adjourn from place to place, and from time to time, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

May 15. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the first report of this committee relative to the books and papers of the London Corresponding Society, and that for Constitutional Information, which was read by the clerk at the table.—The report was of considerable length, the following is a general outline:

It stated the history of the two Societies, particularly the London Corresponding Society, from their first formation to the present period, their plan of general communication with various other societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the various communications which have taken place between them and the Convention, and Jacobin Society in France. It laid particular stress on the later proceedings of both societies, particularly the resolutions published at a meeting of the delegates of each, and the invitation given by the Corresponding Society to different county associations, to appoint delegates for the purpose of arranging a plan for a general convention of the people, to be held at some centrical situation, to be specified when all the answers should be collected. It dwelt with much force on several inflammatory resolutions of the late society, wherein they avow a design to watch over the conduct of the legislature in the present sessions of Parliament, and in case that certain measures therein specified, as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the introduction of foreign troops into the kingdom, &c. were authorised by Parliament, they declare their determination to appeal to the people at large for redress; and lastly, that the Committee had strong reasons to believe, that large stands of arms had been collected by these societies, in order to distribute them among the lower orders of the people, &c. &c. To the

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above effect the report was given in a general, but in a very ſtrong manner; and it was intimated, that the Committee would, at ſubſequent periods, detail particularly to the Houſe what ſhould appear neceſſary to them.

After it was read, Mr Pitt roſe, and in an eloquent and animated ſpeech, expatiated on the important topics ſtated in the report, which threatened the very exiſtence of Parliament, and evidently were calculated to operate the deſtruction of the whole fabric of the Britiſh conſtitution. The obſcurity of the individuals who had entered into this conſpiracy, and the meanneſs of their talents, although it might at firſt ſight render them only the objects of pity and contempt, yet actually facilitated the extenſion of their pernicious principles, accomodated to the capacity and taſte of all ſuch as were prone to diſcontent, and the exerciſe of rapacity, tumult, and plunder. They were on the very eve of executing theſe purpoſes, and had manifeſted from the very beginning a ſyſtematic deſign of purſuing thoſe meaſures in this country, which had accompliſhed the ruin and conſummated the miſeries of a neighbouring kingdom, under the hypocritical diſguiſe of petitioning for parliamentary reform, they concealed deſigns ſubverſive of the very exiſtence of the orders of the ſtate. And the queſtion now was, would Parliament tamely ſubmit to be awed in their deliberations, and incur the danger of being annihilated, or employ thoſe means for its own preſervation with which it was inveſted? What he would propoſe, and which he very much regretted that the exigency of the moment forced him to propoſe, was a temporary ſuſpenſion of what certainly was one of the deareſt rights of the ſubject, and the principal bleſſings of our happy conſtitution; but which, in order to preſerve the whole fabric from deſtruction, ought for a time to be chearfully reſigned. He meant to propoſe, that a temporary power ſhould be conveyed to government, to detain ſuſpected perſons in cuſtody; a power which, in the preſent criſis, was unfortunately neceſſary. He then moved, 'for leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch perſons as his Majeſty ſuſpects are conſpiring againſt his perſon and government.'

On the queſtion being put, Mr Fox roſe and ſaid, that he never felt more ſurprized than at the report now made. Inſtead of a detail of ſome new and deep formed plot againſt our conſtitution we had only heard a recital of what for two years had been well known over all the kingdom, having appeared in all the public prints. The right of aſſembling in any number to petition Parliament was one of the deareſt privileges of the ſubject. He for one had been a member of a convention of that nature, and would ever ſupport ſuch a right. With reſpect to the deſigns charged on theſe ſocieties he could not believe that they harboured any ſuch. But if they were mad enough to do ſo, he thought a committal to bedlam and not to a ſtate priſon the proper puniſhment. But even were there any apprehenſions of ſuch an evil, he would much rather riſque than incur the real and pernicious evil now propoſed by the right hon. gentleman, which was, in effect a complete ſurrender of the conſtitution, of the perſonal liberty of the ſubject, to the mercy of the miniſter: he muſt therefore reſiſt ſuch a meaſure to the utmoſt of his power.

Mr Harriſon thought the meaſure ſo dangerous, that Parliament ought to be kept ſitting the whole ſummer, if the bill was to be adopted; and miniſters ſhould be bound to give in the names of perſons taken up, if it paſſed. If perſons aſſembled with arms in their hands, there were laws ſufficient to puniſh that overt act, without the preſent meaſure.

Mr Jekyll ſaid, that he was aſtoniſhed to find this report made the ground of a meaſure which deſtroyed the beſt part of our conſtitution. The ordinary means of puniſhing ſedition was open to government; and he thought, at preſent, that no other ſhould be purſued.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, that he could not give a ſilent vote when ſo unprincipled a meaſure was propoſed. It was declaring to France, that this kingdom was ripe for inſurrection and rebellion: he believed that the power, here to be granted, would be in danger of being abuſed. The bill, he conceived, would extend to ſocieties, and not to the country at large; by which the King was to be made an abſolute deſpot.

Mr Burke ſaid, the beſt inſtitutions, and the moſt flouriſhing kingdoms, had been overturned by obſcure perſons; if once they come forward, others are found of higher rank who are ready to lead them; although he believed no member in either Houſe would be found inclined to do ſo, in the preſent inſtance. The conſpiracy had juſt ripened, and was ready to act.

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The preſent bill he thought abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of our lives, property, and liberties.

The Houſe then divided on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, when there appeared,

For the motion, 201
Againſt it, 39
Majority, ——162.

Mr Grey then moved, that there be a call of the Houſe upon this important ſubject; when another debate enſued, and on a diviſion there appeared,

For the motion, 38
Againſt it, 191
Majority, ——153.

After an obſervation from Mr Fox, warning the Houſe againſt precipitately paſſing this bill; and another from Mr Burke urging the danger of delay. It was read a firſt and ſecond time; was then gone through in a committee of the whole Houſe; the report received; and ordered to be read the third time next day.

THANKS OF THE HOUSE.

20. Mr Dundas roſe, and ſaid, he brought forward a ſubject on which he believed there was little neceſſary for him to deliver. It was to move, that the thanks of that Houſe be given to the commanders of his Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies. From the commencement of the war, miniſters had turned their attention to that quarter, and had concerted meaſures not only to ſecure our own poſſeſſions, but to deprive the enemy of thoſe reſources they derived from their colonies in that quarter of the globe. The force under Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, was diſpatched for that purpoſe; their exertions had been crowned with the moſt ample ſucceſs. We now poſſeſſed the excluſive ſugar trade of the world, and the property of all the Leeward Iſlands. In a commercial view, no market ever promiſed a more extenſive influx of wealth into this country, in return for our manufactures and produce. If he was to take any credit from the tranſaction, it was from the ſelection of the commanders, whom he knew to be united in ſentiments and affection, jealous of each other's honour, as of their own. The happy conſequences of this had been felt in the cordial co-operation of the ſea and land forces, in a manner, perhaps, without a parallel. —He would therefore move, 1. That the thanks of this Houſe be preſented to Sir Charles Grey, for his able, gallant, and meritorious ſervices in the Weſt Indies. 2. That the ſame be preſented to Sir John Jervis; and 3. That the ſame be preſented to Lieutenant-General Preſcott, and his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, and the other officers in that army. 4. That the thanks, &c. be preſented to Admiral Thompſon, for his gallant conduct. 5. That the Houſe approve of, and acknowledge the ſervices of the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers. 6. The ſame to the ſailors, for their co-operation and gallant conduct, &c.

After an obſervation from Mr Sheridan expreſſing his aſſurance of the unanimity and concurrence of the Houſe, the queſtions were carried, *nem. con.*

REPEAL OF TESTS.

26. Mr Sheridan brought forward his motion on this ſubject, inſiſting on the well known loyalty of his Majeſty's Catholic ſubjects. The reſtrictions relating to Diſſenters, he thought ſtill more diſgraceful; the beſt mode he thought would be to wipe them away from the ſtatute-book at once; but at preſent he would content himſelf with propoſing to ſet aſide, during the war, ſuch qualifications for places of military truſt as were now required, and to ſubſtitute, in lieu thereof, an oath, declaratory of political principles, and for the fidelity of the officer. He concluded with moving for 'leave for a bill to prevent certain qualifications, now called for by law, from being required in future of perſons bearing military offices.'

Mr Dundas ſaid, he was as great an enemy to hardſhips being impoſed on any claſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects as the hon. gentleman; but as the bill went to a total repeal of the teſt act, a ſubject deſerving the moſt ſerious conſideration, and on which the opinion of that Houſe had been often given, he would at preſent move the previous queſtion.

Mr Fox ſupported the motion, contending for the loyalty of the Proteſtant Diſſenters, and their right to the priviledge to be granted them by the bill.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he would not now take the ſenſe of the Houſe, but hoped miniſters themſelves would come forward next ſeſſion on the occaſion. The previous queſtion was put and carried.—Mr Sheridan brought forward a motion ſimilar to the Marquis of Lanſdowne's, relative to the ſpeech of Lord Dorcheſter to the Indians; but withdrew it on being told that miniſtry knew nothing of it, and that its only foundation was a report taken from a New York newſpaper.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Whitehall, May 16.

A diſpatch, dated St Lucia, April 4. of which the following is an extract, was this day received from Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

In my diſpatch of the 25th ult. I had the happineſs to acquaint you of the ſurrender of Fort Bourbon (now Fort George), and the iſland of Martinico, on that day; and that I would not loſe time to embark troops, ordnance, &c. to proſecute vigorouſly ſuch other objects and ſervices as his Majeſty had been pleaſed to entruſt me with the execution of.

I have now the honour to acquaint you with the further ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, in the conqueſt of this fine iſland; the French garriſon, under the command of General Ricard, in the works on Morne Fortunée, having marched out and laid down their arms this morning by nine o'clock; at which time his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, with his brigade of grenadiers, and Major-General Dundas, with his brigade of light infantry, marched in and took poſſeſſion. On the 30th ult. the brigade of grenadiers, commanded by his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward; the brigade of light infantry, by Major-General Dundas; and the 6th, 9th, and 43d regiments, by Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, with engineers, &c. under Colonel Durnford, and a detachment of the royal artillery, with ſome light ordnance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Paterſon, embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhips in the bay of Fort Royal, having left the tranſports and heavy artillery at Martinico; and alſo left there the 25th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 64th, and 70th regiments, artillery, &c. as a garriſon, under Lieutenant-General Preſcott, Brigadier-General Whyte, and Colonel Myers; but that day proving very rainy, hazy, and calm, we did not ſail till the 31ſt, and reached St Lucia the 1ſt inſt. Every neceſſary matter being previouſly concerted and arranged with the Admiral, we proceeded, and effected three different landings with little reſiſtance, and no loſs, viz. Major-General Dundas's diviſion, conſiſting of the 3d battalion of light infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Cloſe, and conducted by Captain Kelly and Lord Garlies of the navy, at Ance Du Cap; and the 2d light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, conducted by Commodore Thompſon, at Ance Du Choc, who were ordered to join, taking the enemy's batteries in reverſe, and to occupy a near poſition for the purpoſe of inveſting the works of Morne Fortunée, on the ſide of the Carenage, which was executed with the uſual ſpirit and ability of that Major-General, and the flank battalions. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward's diviſion, the 1ſt and 3d grenadiers, diſembarked at Marigot des Roſeaux, immediately under the Admiral's own direction, aſſiſted by Captain Hervey, and immediately proceeded to co-operate with Major-General Dundas, to inveſt Morne Fortunée. Lieut. Col. Coote, with the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, did not diſembark till ſeven o'clock the ſame evening from the Boyne, and landed at Ance de la Tocque, proceeded to and took the four-gun battery of Ciceron, inveſting Morne Fortunée on that ſide, at the ſame time covering Cul de Sac or Barrington Bay for our ſhipping, which anchored there next morning, the 2d inſt. The 2d grenadiers, and Col. Sir Charles Gordon's brigade (the 6th, 9th, and 43d regiments), were kept in reſerve on board ſhip. About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 2d inſtant, Lieut. Col. Coote, with four light companies, ſtormed a redoubt and two batteries by my order, cloſe to the enemy's principal works on the Morne, killed two officers and near thirty men, made one priſoner, and releaſed one Britiſh ſailor from captivity, ſpiking ſix pieces of cannon. The ability and meritorious conduct of that excellent officer Col. Coote, on this enterprize, are ſuch as do him the higheſt honour, and cannot be ſurpaſſed, in which he was ſo well ſupported by the whole detachment; particularly by Major Evatt, Capts. Buchannan, Croſbie, Welch, J. Grey, aid-du-camp to the Commander in Chief, and Stobin; and by Major of Brigade Viſſcher, with Lieut. Drozier, and the detachment of royal artillery, who ſpiked the guns.

The exemplary good conduct of the brigade of grenadiers, under the immediate command of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, and of the brigade of light infantry, under Major-Gen. Dundas, and indeed of all the troops, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

When his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward had hoiſted the Britiſh colours on Morne Fortunée, the name of it was changed to Fort Charlotte; and the entire conqueſt of this iſland has been effected without the loſs of a man, although there has been a good deal of cannonading from the enemy's batteries and works.

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I transmit the colours, to be presented to his Majesty. Capt. Finch Mason, one of my aides-de-camp, will have the honour of presenting this dispatch, being an officer well qualified to give any further information that you may desire to receive.

[Here follows the return of ordnance and stores, which are very considerable.]

Admiralty Office, May 16.

Capt. Parker, late of his Majesty's ship Blanche, arrived this morning with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr Stephens, dated Barrington Bay (late Grand Cul de Sac), St Lucia, April 4, of which the following is an extract.

On the 29th and 30th of March, I directed such troops and artillery, as the Gen. thought necessary for the reduction of St Lucia, to be embarked on board the ships of war and copper-sheathed transports; and on the 31st at noon, I sailed with the squadron of his Majesty's ships under my command, and the day following landed the light infanty and grenadiers in the following order: Maj.-Gen. Dundas, with a part of his corps, embarked on board the Solebay, Winchelsea, and and London transport, at three o'clock, at Ance de Becune, a little within Point du Cap, and one mile and a quarter distant from Gros Islet.

This service was performed with neatness and precision under the direction of Lord Visc. Garlies; Capt. Kelly being ill of a fever. The other part of Maj.-Gen. Dundas's corps embarked on board the Vengeance, Irresistible, and Rattlesnake, were landed in Chock Bay, by signal from the Boyne, at five o'clock: and the corps of grenadiers, under the command of his royal highness Prince Edward (embarked in the Santa Margarita, Rose, and Woolwich), were landed under the judicious direction of Capt. Harvey, at Marigot des Roseaux, before sun-set; as were the corps of light infantry embarked in the Boyne and Veteran, under the command of Col. Coote, near the Grand Cul de Sac, after the close of the day.

In ranging the coast to these different points of debarkation, the ships were obliged to hug the shore, and received many shot in their hulls, yards, sails, and rigging, from the numerous batteries along the coast; but happily, though the ships were so much crowded with men, not a drop of blood was spilt.

The grenadiers and light infantry having carried all the out-posts and batteries the night before last, with some loss on the part of the enemy, the Gen. and myself thought proper to summon the Morne Fortunee to surrender yesterday morning, to which an equivocal answer being returned, a disposition was made for landing the battalions of seamen from the different ships, and the terms of surrender were instantly dispatched, to which the garrison has acceded, and marched out at nine o'clok this morning, grounding their arms at a place appointed for that purpose.

The same spirit of enterprise, which inspired every breast in the reduction of Martinique, has shone in full lustre here.

I am much obliged to Capt. Salisbury for serving a volunteer on board the Boyne upon this service, whose critical pilot-knowledge has been very useful.

To Capt. Parker, the bearer of this dispatch (who commanded in these seas with great reputation previous to my arrival), I beg leave to refer the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for further particulars.

Whitehall, May 19.

A dispatch, dated Pointe a Petre, Guadaloupe, April 12, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the right hon. Henry Dundas.

In my dispatch of the 4th instant, I had the honour to acquaint you with the success of his Majesty's arms in the conquest of the island of St Lucia.

Having left Col. Sir Charles Gordon to command in that island, I re-embarked the same day, and returned to Martinico the 5th instant, where we shifted the troops from the King's ships back to the transports, took on board during the 6th and 7th, the heavy ordnance and stores, provisions, &c. and sailed again in the morning of the 8th following: The Admiral detaching Capt. Rogers with the Quebec, Capt. Faulknor with the Blanche, Capt. Incledon with the Ceres, and Capt. Scott with the Rose, to attack the small islands called the Saints, which they executed with infinite gallantry and good conduct, having landed part of their seamen and marines, and carried them early in the morning without loss.

Without waiting for the arrival of all the troops, I made a landing at Gosier-Bay, at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th instant, under the fire of Fort Gosier and Fort Fleur d'Epee, with part of the first and second battalions of grenadiers.

one company of the 43d regiment, and 500 ſeamen and marines, detached by the Admiral, under the command of Capt. George Grey, of the Boyne; the whole under the conduct and command of that able and vigilant officer Col. Symes, who had infinite merit in the execution of it; and the landing was covered by Lord Garlies, in the Winchelſea, his Lordſhip having, with great judgment and intrepidity, placed his ſhip ſo well, and laid it ſo cloſe to their batteries, that they could not ſtand to their guns, which were ſoon ſilenced.

In effecting this eſſential ſervice, Lord Garlies was ſlightly wounded, and we did not ſuffer materially in any other reſpect. Some more of the troops being arrived, and perceiving the enemy in conſiderable force and number at the ſtrong ſituation of Fort Fleur d'Epee, I determined that no time ſhould be loſt in attacking them, and carried thoſe poſts by ſtorm at five o'clock this morning, under a heavy fire of cannon and muſquetry, altho' they were found infinitely ſtrong, and changed the name of Fort d'Epee to that of Fort Prince of Wales. Our troops being ordered, which was ſtrictly obeyed, not to fire, but to execute every thing with the bayonet.

The ſeveral diviſions having marched earlier, according to the diſtance they had to go, to be ready to combine and commence the attack at the ſame inſtant; and this ſervice was performed with ſuch exactitude, ſuperior ability, ſpirit, and good conduct, by the officers who ſeverally commanded thoſe diviſions, and every officer and ſoldier under them, as do them more honour than I can find words to convey an adequate idea of, or to expreſs the high ſenſe I entertain of their extraordinary merit on the occaſion. The ſucceſs we have already had puts us in poſſeſſion of Grande Terre, and we ſhall uſe our utmoſt exertions to get poſſeſſion of Baſſeterre alſo, with all poſſible expedition, to complete the conqueſt of this iſland.

The returns of killed and wounded, and alſo a return of the killed, wounded, and priſoners taken of the enemy, are tranſmitted herewith. The commanding officer of artillery has not brought the return of the ordnance and ordnance ſtores taken; but they ſhall be tranſmitted by the next opportunity.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Total, 15 rank and file killed: 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, and 39 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Capt. M'Donald of the 21ſt regiment. Capt. Robins, of the 60th regt. doing duty in the 1ſt light infantry. Lieut. Erſkine, of the 1ſt battalion of Royals, doing duty in the 3d battalion of light infantry. Lieut. Thong, of the 6th regt. Lieut. Gunthorpe, of the 48th regt. doing duty in the 3d battalion of light infantry.

FRA. DUNDAS, Adj. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Priſoners of the Enemy.

Killed, 67. Wounded, 55. White Priſoners, 14. Mulattoes ditto, 18. Blacks, 78. Total, 232.

WM. ALLAN, Dep. Prov. Marſhal.

Admiralty-Office, May 19.

A diſpatch, addreſſed to Mr Stephens, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. and commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward iſlands, dated Port a Petre, Guadaloupe, the 13th of April.

SIR, I deſire you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I ſailed from St. Lucia on the 5th inſt. and anchored with the ſquadron, tranſports, ordnance ſtore-ſhips, &c. in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, that evening. On the 8th I proceeded with the Boyne, Irreſiſtible, Veteran, Winchelſea, Solebay, Quebec, Ceres, Blanche, Roſe, Woolwich, Experiment, and Roebuck, together with the neceſſary tranſports with troops, ordnance and hoſpital ſhips, and victuallers, for the reduction of Guadaloupe; and the following day, Capt. Rogers of the Quebec, having under his command the Ceres, Blanche, and Roſe, was detached to take poſſeſſion of les Iſles des Saints, which he effected, without any loſs, at three A. M. on the 10th, on which day I anchored here; and at one o'clock the next morning the grenadiers, from the Woolwich and Experiment, one company of the 43d regiment, 50 marines, and 400 ſeamen, made good their landing on the Ance de Goſier, under cover of the Winchelſea. Capt. Lord Viſcount Garlies acquitted himſelf with great addreſs and ſpirit on the occaſion, although he received a bad contuſion from the fire of a battery againſt which he placed his ſhip, in the good old way, within half muſquet ſhot. He was the ſingle perſon wounded either of the army or navy. At day-break of the 12th, the fort of La Fleur d'Epee was carried by aſſault, and the greateſt part of

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the garriſon were put to the ſword. A few brave ſeamen were dangerouſly wounded in this gallant action. Fort St Louis, the town of Point a Petre, and the new battery upon Iflet a Couchon, were ſoon afterwards abandoned, and many of the inhabitants eſcaped in boats to Baſſeterre, before the Ceres and two gun-boats could get into the Carenage to prevent them, notwithſtanding the alertneſs and preciſion with which Capt. Incledon executed the orders I ſent him by Capt. Grey.

The ardour of the officer, ſoldier, and ſeaman ſurmounts every difficulty.

The ſmall number of troops that General Sir Charles Grey was under the neceſſity of leaving to garriſon Martinique, induced me to order Commodore Thompſon to remain there, with the Vengeance, to co-operate with Lieut. Gen. Preſcott in eſtabliſhing order and good government in the iſland, for the preſervation of the conqueſt, and to execute many other duties eſſential for the weal of his Majeſty's ſervice. I am, &c. J. JERVIS.

An Account of the Killed and Wounded.

Boyne. Mr George Roe Port, midſhipman, and 9 ſeamen wounded.

Blanche. Mr Robert Colquhoun, midſhipman, and 2 ſeamen wounded.

Total, 13. J. JERVIS.

Whitehall, May 17.

A letter, dated Tournay, May 13. of which the following is an extract, was yeſterday received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

SINCE my laſt letter no attempt has been made by the enemy to haraſs or moleſt any of my poſts. On Sunday morning, however, they attacked in great force Gen. Clairfayt's corps, which had the night before croſſed the Heule. The action laſted from one o'clock in the afternoon till eleven o'clock at night, when Gen. Clairfayt ſucceeded in completely driving them back into the town of Courtrai, but, not being able to take poſſeſſion of the place, he retreated firſt acroſs the Heule, afterwards behind the river Mandel; but being ſtill very cloſely purſued by the enemy, he found himſelf under the neceſſity of continuing his march to Thielt, where he has taken up a poſition in order to cover Ghent, Bruges, and Oſtend. His loſs, I am ſorry to ſay, has been very conſiderable.

Whitehall, May 20.

From the D. of York, Tournay, May 16.

WHEN I ſent my laſt letter, the enemy had ſucceeded in forcing the paſſage of the Sambre, and had conſequently obliged General Kaunitz to retreat, and to take up a poſition between Rouſcroy and Binch, in order to cover Mons, in which, the French having attacked him the day before yeſterday, he had the good fortune to repulſe them completely, and to drive them beyond the Sambre. The enemy's loſs is computed at five thouſand men, and three pieces of cannon.

This ſucceſs having perfectly ſecured that part of the country, his Imperial Majeſty immediately determined to march to my aſſiſtance, and arrived here yeſterday himſelf, leaving his brother, the Archduke Charles, to conduct his army to Orchies.

Whitehall, May 23.

From the D. of York, Tournay, May 19.

SIR, In my laſt letter I mentioned to you his Imperial Majeſty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co-operation with the troops under the command of Gen. Clairfait, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th at night the army moved forward, for this purpoſe, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the paſſages of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the enemy's poſt along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns: Theſe were deſtined to force the enemy's poſts by Roubaix, Waterloo, and Moucron, thus to favour Gen. Clairfait's paſſage of the Lys, and then, by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Liſle and Courtray.

Unfortunately, the two columns on the left forced the paſſage of the Marque ſo late, and were ſo much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accompliſh the remainder of the propoſed plan: while the column on the right, under Gen. Buſche, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing its attack, and of retreating to its former poſition at Warcoing.

Lieut. Gen. Otto proceeded with his column, through Leers, to Waterloo, from whence, after ſome reſiſtance, he drove the enemy, and puſhed on to Tourcoing.

My column conſiſted of ſeven battalions of Britiſh, five of Auſtrians, and two of Heſſians, with ſix ſquadrons of light dragoons, and four of huſſars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a ſhort cannonade, in which I had

the misfortune to loſe Major Wright, of the royal artillery, a brave and deſerving officer.

Having left the two Heſſian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great ſtrength both of men and cannon. The reſiſtance was proportionably ſtronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy ſoon found themſelves compelled to retire, which they did towards Moucron.

Having, at this time, no intelligence of the two columns on my right and left, notwithſtanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was reſolved to have left my advanced guard, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Abercromby, at Roubaix, and, with the remainder of my corps, to have taken a poſition on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpoſe were given; but having acquainted his Imperial Majeſty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the neceſſity of co-operating with Gen. Clairfait induced his Majeſty to direct that I ſhould proceed to the attack of Mauveaux.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieut. Gen. Abercromby with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy ſtrongly intrenched, but having cannonaded it for ſome time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to ſtorm it with the utmoſt order, ſupported by the firſt battalion, and ſeconded by the 7th and 15th light dragoons, under Lieut. Col. Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon, and of a conſiderable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the purſuit, which was continued as far as Bouderos.

Upon maturely conſidering the nature of our ſituation, I directed Lieut. Gen. Abercromby to remain at Mauveaux with the four battalions of guards; and having poſted four Auſtrian battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the ſecond brigade of Britiſh infantry, under the command of Major Gen. Fox, to take poſt on my left, on the great road leading from Liſle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with theſe ſeveral corps, for the purpoſe of patroling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other uſe. My advanced poſts communicated with thoſe of Gen. Otto, on my right, who, I now found, had got poſſeſſion of Turcoing.

Early the next morning the enemy attacked the poſt of Turcoing in great force, and I received an application from Col. Devay, who commanded there, to make a diverſion in his favour; for which purpoſe I ſent two battalions of Auſtrians, giving them expreſs directions, if they ſhould be preſſed, to fall back upon me; but, by ſome miſtake, inſtead of doing ſo, they joined Col. Devay. From this circumſtance, an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himſelf in the attack upon my corps, which took place ſoon after, and, by ſo doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to ſecure a point which was of the utmoſt conſequence to us.

At this period a very conſiderable column of the enemy, which we have ſince learnt amounted to 15,000 men, appeared advancing from Liſle, whilſt another corps, having forced its way through General Otto's poſition by Waterloo, attacked us on the rear. The few troops that remained with me ſoon gave way before ſuch ſuperior numbers, nor was it in my power, with every effort I could uſe, aſſiſted by thoſe of the officers who were about me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Liſle ſhewed themſelves alſo upon the road between Roubaix and Mouveaux, and I found it impoſſible to ſucceed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumſtanced, I turned my attention to join Gen. Fox's brigade; but upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpoſe, I found it in the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every part of my corps, nothing remained for me to do, but to force my way to that of Gen. Otto, and to concert meaſures with him to free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which Gen. Otto had conſented, as a meaſure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up, upon finding that the Heſſians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myſelf under the painful neceſſity of continuing with Gen. Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this, I had ſent orders to Gen. Abercromby to retire from Mauveaux to the heights beyond Roubaix, where it was my intention to have aſſembled my corps; and the Coldſtream bat-

battalion had been poſted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In conſequence of theſe directions, Gen. Abercromby began his retreat, and on his arrival upon the heights at Roubaix finding himſelf ſurrounded upon all ſides, without a poſſibility of aſſembling the corps, he determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidſt the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. General Abercromby found Lannoy alſo in poſſeſſion of the enemy; but he avoided the town by marching round it under a very heavy fire, and ſoon after reached Templeuve.

Maj. Gen. Fox, after ſuſtaining, with great reſolution, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Liſle, began his retreat alſo, and finding himſelf cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of Lieut.-Gen. Otto.

I incloſe you a return of our loſs upon this occaſion. I regret that it is ſo great, but when the nature of the action is conſidered, and that it was conducted in a country the moſt favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wiſhed for, while their perfect knowledge of theſe parts enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been ſtill more conſiderable. From the badneſs of the roads, the loſs of the horſes, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable.

I am to deſire that you will aſſure his Majeſty, that the officers and men ſhewed all the firmneſs and reſolution on this occaſion that could be expected from them; and it would be an injuſtice done to the reſt to diſtinguiſh any particular corps. The abilities and coolneſs with which Lieut. Gen Abercromby and Maj. Gen. Fox conducted their different corps, under theſe trying circumſtances, require, however, that I ſhould particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar conſolation to me that the column under my command executed, to the full extent, their intended part of the operation; and that in the check which they afterwards ſuſtained, the conduct of the Britiſh troops has entitled them to the warmeſt expreſſions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his Imperial Majeſty. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Artillery—Major Wright, wounded, ſince dead. Lieut. Boger wounded. Lieut. Downman miſſing.

Flank battalion of the guards—Lieut. Col. Ludlow, Lieut. Col. Manners, and Capt. Drummond wounded.

14th Foot—Major Brown wounded and miſſing.

37th Foot—Lieut. Murray, and Lieut. Cunningham, wounded. Capt. Cook, and Lieut. M'Kenzie, miſſing.

53d Foot—Major Scott, Capt. Briſbane, and Enſign Pierce, wounded. Lieut. Rynd, miſſing.

15th Light dragoons—Surgeon Bradley, killed, and Surgeon's mate wounded.

Total—1 Surgeon, 4 Serjeants, and 53 rank and file killed. 10 Officers, 1 Quarter-maſter, 1 Surgeon's mate, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 185 rank and file wounded. 4 Officers, 17 Serjeants, 9 Drummers, and 558 rank and file miſſing—47 horſes killed, 32 wounded, and 117 miſſing. J. H. CRAIG, Adj.-Gen.

N. B. Some of the men returned miſſing are hourly coming in.

Whitehall, May 25.

From the D. of York, Tournay, May 23.

SIR, I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for his Majeſty's information, that yeſterday morning the enemy, having made an attack upon the combined army, under the command of his Imperial Majeſty, were repulſed, after a long and obſtinate engagement.

The attack began at five o'clock, but did not appear to be ſerious till towards nine, when the whole force of the enemy (conſiſting, according to every account, of upwards of 100,000 men) was brought againſt the right wing, with the intention of forcing, if poſſible, the paſſage of the Scheldt, in order to inveſt Tournay.

At firſt they drove in the out-poſts, and obliged Gen. Buſche's corps, which was poſted at Eſpieres, to fall back upon the main army; but upon ſuccour being ſent, Gen. Walmoden, who, though very unwell, had retaken the command of the Hanoverians, maintained his poſition. The enemy, by conſtantly bringing up freſh troops, were enabled to continue the attack, without intermiſſion, till nine o'clock at night.

The troops of the right wing being greatly fatigued, it became neceſſary to ſupport them from my wing; for which purpoſe, beſides ſeven Auſtrian battalions, I detached the ſecond brigade of Britiſh, under the command of Major Gen. Fox. Nothing could exceed the ſpirit and gallantry with which they conducted themſelves,

ſelves, particularly in the ſtorm of the village of Pontechin, which they forced with the bayonet. The enemy immediately began to retreat, and during the night withdrew all their poſts, and according to every information, have fallen back upon Liſle.

Seven pieces of cannon, and about 500 priſoners, have fallen into our hands, and the enemy's loſs, in killed and wounded, is ſaid to amount to little ſhort of twelve thouſand men, which is by no means improbable, as they were expoſed to an inceſſant fire of cannon and muſquetry for upwards of twelve hours.

The manner in which Gen. Fox conducted the brigade of Britiſh infantry of the line merits my warmeſt approbation.

Incloſed I ſend the returns of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Total—7 officers wounded; 2 ſerjeants killed, 7 ditto wounded; 11 rank and file killed, 77 ditto wounded, 19 ditto miſſing, 1 horſe wounded.

Officers wounded.

14th reg.—Major of Brigade Cockran.

37th reg.—Capt. Spread, Lieuts. Mitchell and M'Lean.

53d foot—Lieuts. Rogers and Robertſon, and Enſign Pearce.

C. CRAUFURD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Whitehall, May 28.

From the D. of York, Tournay, May 26.

SIR, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that his Imperial Majeſty has received, this morning, intelligence from Gen. Count Kaunitz, that, on the 24th inſtant, he attacked the French army which had paſſed the Sambre, and had taken a poſition with its left to Rouveroy, and its right to Fontaine l'Eveque; and that he has completely defeated them, and obliged them to retreat in great confuſion over the river, which he intended to paſs with his army to-day in purſuit of them.

The enemy has loſt near fifty pieces of cannon, and above five thouſand men, three thouſand of whom are priſoners. The loſs of the Auſtrians has been very inconſiderable, as they in a manner ſurprized them.

Accounts were likewiſe received to-day, that the enemy has made an inroad into the Duchy of Luxembourg, with an army of forty thouſand men, and has taken poſſeſſion of Arlon, which has obliged Gen. Beaulieu (who had moved forward with the troops under his command, and had taken the town of Bouillon by ſtorm) to retire, and to fall back on Marche, in order to cover Namur. I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Whitehall, June 3.

From the D. of York, Tournay, May 30.

AN officer arrived this evening from Field Marſhall Mollendorf, with the news that, on the 23d, he completely ſurpriſed and ſurrounded the French camp at Kayſers Lautern, killed above one thouſand men, and took two thouſand priſoners, beſides eighteen pieces of cannon, and all the camp equipage.

Mayence, May 26.

Marſhall Mollendorf, on the 24th inſt. ſurpriſed the French in their entrenchments in the neighbourhood of Kayſers Lautern, and defeated them with great loſs. The force of the French conſiſted of about twelve thouſand men. They were poſted behind the defiles of Otterbach, Hagelſbach, and the Lauter. The whole of this country was covered with redoubts and entrenchments; ſeveral dykes had been cut, and the bridges were every where deſtroyed, while three ſtrong poſitions were prepared to facilitate their retreat in caſe of accidents.—The loſs of the French amounts to one thouſand killed, more than two thouſand priſoners, eighteen pieces of cannon, and two howitzers. After the engagement, Marſhall Mollendorf eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Winnweiller, and the Prince of Hohenloe Ingelfingen took poſſeſſion of Neuſtadt. The advanced poſts of the Pruſſian army extend as far as Deux Ponts and Carlſberg.

Whitehall, June 10.

From the D. of York, Tournay, June 6.

SIR, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that on the 3d inſt. the combined army, under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, attacked the enemy, who was poſted at Fontaine l'Eveque, in order to cover a part of their forces, which was beſieging Charleroi, and compelled them to raiſe the ſiege, and return acroſs the Sambre, where they now remain. I am, &c. FREDERICK.

Whitehall, May 27.

Extract of a letter from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, dated Victory, off Baſtia, April 25.

Baſtia ſtill holds out, although our batteries have had a powerful effect. A ſurgeon, who came out of the town, reports the enemy to have loſt a great number of men, and that there were then in the hoſpital near three hundred. Our loſs has been inconſiderable.

Whitehall, June 10.

THE diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, was received from Admiral

Lord

Lord Hood, dated Victory, off Baſtia, May 24.

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the town and citadel of Baſtia, with the ſeveral poſts upon the heights, ſurrendered to the arms of his Majeſty on the 22d. On the 19th I received a meſſage, that the garriſon was deſirous of capitulating upon honourable terms; in conſequence of which I ſent the incloſed note on ſhore. This brought on board the Victory three officers, who informed me that Gentili, the commandant, would aſſemble the officers of the ſeveral corps, and of the municipality, if a truce took place, which I agreed to, a little before ſun-ſet. The next day I received a note from Gentili, which I alſo incloſe, and ſent Capt. Young on ſhore, on the morning of the 21ſt, who ſoon returned to the Victory, with two officers, and two of the adminiſtrative bodies, which, with Vice-Admiral Goodall, Capt. Young, Capt. Inglefield, and my Secretary, Mr M'Arthur, ſettled the articles of capitulation, which were ſigned the following morning, when his Majeſty's troops took poſſeſſion of all the poſts above the town, the troops in each retiring to the citadel, from whence they marched to the Mole Head, where they grounded their arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the articles of capitulation, which I hope his Majeſty will approve.

By the firſt ſhip that ſails for England, I ſhall have the honour of ſending, to be laid at his Majeſty's feet, the ſeveral ſtands of colours taken at Baſtia. I am, &c.

HOOD.

Victory, off Baſtia. May 19.

IN conſideration of the very gallant defence the garriſon of Baſtia has made, and from the principles of humanity which ever govern Britiſh officers, I am diſpoſed to give you terms; and if you will ſend on board two or three officers, properly authoriſed to treat, I truſt a capitulation will ſoon be ſettled, as honourable to the inhabitants as can in any reaſon be expected. (Signed) HOOD.

To the Commandant of the garriſon and Mayor of the town of Baſtia.

TRANSLATION.

The General of diviſion, commander in chief of the army of the French republic in Corſica, to Admiral Lord Hood, commander in chief of the ſquadron of the King of Great Britain before Baſtia.

MY LORD, In conſequence of the propoſal which you did me the honour of making in your diſpatch of the 18th May (old ſtyle), I have the honour of ſending to you two Adjut.-Generals of the army, and two members of the adminiſtrative corps of this town, who are commiſſioned to preſent to you the plan of a capitulation between the garriſon and the inhabitants of Baſtia, and you my Lord in the name of the King of Great Britain.

Theſe four commiſſioners, who equally poſſeſs my confidence and that of the garriſon and of the citizens, have inſtructions to arrange with you the ſettlement of all matters relative to this capitulation. I hope that you will be ſatisfied, and that they will enable you to fulfil the views you have ſignified to me, of putting an end to the unavoidable conſequences of the calamities of war. Capt. Young has had a long conference with me: I was of opinion that a reciprocal underſtanding might co-operate in the ſucceſs of the negotiation which occupied our attention, and I have requeſted him to acquaint you with my ingenuous and loyal intentions. Greeting or Health,

(Signed) GENTILI, Com. in Chief.

[Here follows the Articles of Capitulation.]

Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing, &c.

Total Army—3 rank and file killed; 2 Captains, and 19 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file dead of their wounds, and 6 miſſing.

11th Reg. Capt. Rudſdale wounded.

69th Reg. Capt. Clarke, wounded.

WILL. BATTLEY, Act. B. Maj.

Total Navy—7 killed, 13 wounded, and 2 miſſing.

Victory, Lieut. Tupper, killed.

Agamemnon, Lieut. Geo. Andrews, wounded. (Signed)

HOOD. HOR. NELSON.

Admiralty Office, June 9.

Extract of a letter from Francis Laforey, Eſq; Capt. of his Majeſty's ſhip Carysfort of 28 guns, to Mr Stephens, dated in Plymouth Sound, the 7th inſt.

ON the 29th of laſt month, being in lat. 46, deg. 38 min. N. long. 9. deg. 42 min. W. his Majeſty's ſhip fell in with, and, after an action of an hour and fifteen minutes, captured a French frigate (late his Majeſty's ſhip the Caſtor) commanded by Monſ. L'Huillier, mounting 32 guns, and manned with 200 men.

She had parted company with the French ſquadron on the 24th in chace of a Dutch brig, which ſhe had in tow when we firſt diſcovered her, and which, upon our coming up, was enabled to effect her eſcape.

I have the ſatisfaction of reporting to their Lordſhips the uniform good conduct of the officers and crew of his Majeſty's ſhip I have the honour to command; and I feel myſelf indebted to Lieuts. Worſely and Sayer for the ſpirited example they ſet to a new ſhip's company.

Herewith I tranſmit a return of the loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's ſhip in killed and wounded, with as accurate a one as we have been able to obtain of that of the enemy.

Caysfort—1 ſeamen, killed; 5 ſeamen, 1 marine, wounded.

Le Caſtor—16 ſeamen, killed; 9 ſeamen wounded.

Admiralty-Office, June 7.

The following is an extract of a letter from William Parker, Eſq; Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Audacious, to Mr Stephens, dated in Plymouth Sound, on the 3d inſt.

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips information, that, on the 28th ult. in the morning about eight o' clock, his Majeſty's fleet, under the command of the Earl Howe, then in the latitude 47 deg. 33 min. North, longitude 14 deg. 30 min. Weſt, got ſight of that of the enemy.

The wind blew ſtrong from the ſouthward, and the enemy's fleet directly to windward.

Every thing was done by his Majeſty's fleet, per ſignals from the Earl Howe (preſerving them in order) to get up with the enemy, who appeared to be forming in order of battle.

It was juſt becoming dark when his Majeſty's ſhip under my command arrived up with the rear ſhip of the enemy's line. I immediately commenced a very cloſe action, which continued near two hours without intermiſſion; never exceeding the diſtance of half a cable's length, but generally cloſer, and ſeveral times in the utmoſt difficulty to prevent falling on board, which, as his laſt effort to appearance, at about ten o'clock he attempted to effect. At this time his mizen maſt was gone by the board, his lower yards and main top-ſail yard ſhot away; his fore top-ſail being full, (though flying out from the top-ſail yard, the ſheets being ſhot away) he fell athwart our bows; but we ſeparated without being entangled any time. He then directed his courſe before the wind, and, to appearance, paſſed through, or cloſe aſtern of the ſhips in the rear of our line.

When the enemy ſeparated from athwart our bows, the company of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command gave three cheers, from the idea, taken from the people quartered forward, that his colours were ſtruck. This I cannot myſelf take upon me to ſay, though think it likely, from his ſituation obliging him to paſs through or near to our line: But certain it is he was completely beaten; his fire ſlackened towards the latter part of the action, and the laſt broadſide the ſhips ſides almoſt touching each other) he ſuſtained without returning more than the fire of two or three guns.

Having been chaced twenty-four leagues directly to leeward, by ſeveral of the enemy's ſhips, and the crippled ſtate of the bowſprit being ſuch as judged impoſſible to ſtand if the ſhip was hauled to the wind, I conſidered the endeavouring to find the fleet again might put his Majeſty's ſhip (in her defective ſtate) to too much riſk, and therefore judged it moſt advantageous for the ſervice to proceed to port, without loſs of time, to refit; which I hope will meet with their Lordſhips approbation.

The conduct of my ſhip's company, alſo that of the ſoldiers of the 69th regiment, exceeded every poſſible expectation: in fact, the whole of the officers and men, in their different departments, behaved in a moſt exemplary manner.

'Tis wonderful, after ſuch an action, that I have the happineſs to ſay, the whole number killed and wounded are but twenty-two: Three were killed on the ſpot, one died ſoon after, and the life of two more is deſpaired of.

Admiralty-Office, June 10.

Sir Roger Curtis, firſt captain to the Admiral Earl Howe, arrived this morning with a diſpatch from his Lordſhip to Mr Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

Queen Charlotte, at ſea, June 2. Uſhant E. half N. 14 leagues.

SIR, Thinking it may not be neceſſary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with the fleet, for the preſent information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly, in this diſpatch, to the occurrences when in preſence of the enemy yeſterday.

Finding, on my return off Breſt on the 19th paſt, that the French fleet had, a few days before, put to ſea; and receiving, on the ſame evening, advices from Rear-Admiral Montagu, I deemed it requiſite to endeavour to form a junction with the Rear Admiral as ſoon as poſſible; and proceeded

ceeded immediately for the ſtation on which he meant to wait for the return of the Venus.

But having gained very credible intelligence, on the 21ſt of the ſame month, whereby I had reaſon to ſuppoſe the French fleet was then but few leagues further to the weſtward, the courſe before ſteered was altered accordingly.

On the morning of the 28th the enemy were diſcovered far to windward, and partial actions were engaged with them that evening and next day.

The weather gage having been obtained, in the progreſs of the laſt mentioned day, and the fleet being in a ſituation for bringing the enemy to cloſe action the 1ſt inſtant, the ſhips bore up together for that purpoſe between ſeven and eight o'clock in the morning.

The French, their force conſiſting of twenty-ſix ſail of the line, oppoſed to his Majeſty's fleet of twenty-five (the Audacious having parted company with the ſternmoſt ſhip of the enemy's line captured in the night of the 28th), waited for the action, and ſuſtained the attack with their cuſtomary reſolution.

In leſs than an hour after the cloſe action commenced in the centre, the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by moſt of the ſhips of his van in condition to carry ſail after him, leaving with us about ten or twelve of his crippled or totally diſmaſted ſhips excluſive of one ſunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then loſt her fore topmaſt, and the main topmaſt fell over the ſide very ſoon after.

The greater number of the other ſhips of the Britiſh fleet were, at this time, ſo much diſabled or widely ſeparated, and under ſuch circumſtances with reſpect to thoſe ſhips of the enemy in a ſtate for action, and with which the firing was ſtill continued, that two or three, even of their diſmantled ſhips, attempting to get away under a ſpritſail ſingly, or ſmaller ſail raiſed on the ſtump of the foremaſt, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our poſſeſſion, one of which, however, ſunk before the adequate aſſiſtance could be given to her crew; but many were ſaved.

The Brunſwick, having loſt her mizen maſt in the action, and drifted to leeward of the French retreating ſhips, was obliged to put away large to the northward from them. Not ſeeing her chaced by the enemy in that predicament, I flatter myſelf ſhe may arrive in ſafety at Plymouth. All the other 24 ſhips of his Majeſty's fleet reaſſembled later in the day; and I am preparing to return with them, as ſoon as the captured ſhips are ſecured, for Spithead.

The material injury to his Majeſty's ſhips I underſtand, is confined principally to their maſts and yards, which I conclude will ſpeedily be replaced.

I have not yet been able to collect a regular account of the killed and wounded in the different ſhips. Capt. Montagu is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The numbers of both deſcriptions I hope will prove ſmall, the nature of the ſervice conſidered; but I have the concern to add, on the ſame ſubject, that Admiral Graves has received a wound in the arm, and that Rear Admirals Bowyer and Paſley, and Capt. Hutt of the Queen have each a leg taken off; they are however (I have the ſatisfaction to hear), in a favourable ſtate under thoſe misfortunes. In the captured ſhips the numbers of killed and wounded appear to be very conſiderable.

Though I ſhall have, on the ſubject of the different actions with the enemy, diſtinguiſhed examples hereafter to report, I preſume the determined bravery of ſeveral ranks of officers, and the ſhips companies employed under my authority, will have been already ſufficiently denoted by the effect of their ſpirited exertions; and I truſt I ſhall be excuſed for poſtponing the more detailed narrative of the other tranſactions of the fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more eſpecially as my firſt Capt. Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this diſpatch will be able to give the farther information the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheleſs, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his councils as well as conduct in every branch of my official duties: And I have had ſimilar aſſiſtance, in the late occurrences, to acknowledge of my ſecond Capt. Sir Andrew Douglas. I am, with great conſideration, Sir, Your moſt obedient ſervant,

HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the captured French ſhips with the fleet is tranſmitted herewith.

Liſt of French Ships captured on the 1ſt day of June 1794.

La Juſte,	- -	80 *guns.*
Sans Pareille,	-	80
L'America,	- -	74
L'Achille,	- -	74
Northumberland,	-	74
L'Impetueux,	- -	74
Vengeur	- -	74 ſunk almoſt immediately upon being taken poſſeſſion of.

Admiralty Office, June 14.

A Letter was received yeſterday evening from Admiral Earl Howe to Mr Stephens, dated that day, off Dunnoſe in the Iſle of Wight, giving an account of his ſafe arrival with the ſix captured French ſhips of the line mentioned in his former letter of the 2d inſtant, and with a great part of his Majeſty's fleet under his command, having ſent the remainder into Plymouth Sound.

The following are the returns of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips, in the actions with the French fleet on the 28th and 29th of May, and on the 1ſt inſt. and alſo for the numbers killed and wounded on board the French ſhips captured and ſunk on the laſt-mentioned day.

Return of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majeſty's Ships.

Ships Names	*Guns*	*Killed*	*Wound.*	*Total.*
Caſar	80	18	37	55
Bellerophon	74	4	27	31
Leviathan	74	10	33	43
Royal Sover.	110	14	44	58
Marlborough	74	29	90	119
Defence	74	18	39	57
Impregnable	98	7	24	31
Tremendous	74	3	8	11
Barfleur	98	9	25	34
Culloden	74	2	6	8
Invincible	74	14	31	45
Gibraltar	80	2	12	14
Qu. Charlotte	110	14	29	45
Brunſwick	74	44	114	158
Valiant	74	2	9	11
Queen	98	36	67	103
Orion	74	5	24	29
Ramillies	74	2	7	9
Alfred	74	0	8	8
Ruſſell	74	8	26	34
Royal George	110	20	72	92
Montagu	74	4	13	17
Majeſtic	74	3	8	11
Glory	98	13	39	52
Thunderer	74			
Audacious	74	4	18	22
Total	2140	285	805	1090

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED

Capt. James Montagu.—Lieuts. Francis Rois, R. Rawlence, Geo. Heigham, and —— Dawes.—Meſſ. Wm Webſter, Wm Mitchell, David Caird, and Geo. Mitcalf, Maſters.—Mr John Fitzpatrick, Boatſwain.—Meſſ. Wm Ivey, Abraham Nelham, Jo. Hughes, David Greig, and James Lucas, Midſhipmen.—Mr Thomas Dalton, Maſter's Mate.

Capt. Alexander Saunders, 29th regt. and Lieut. John Neville, Queen's regt.

WOUNDED

T. Graves, Eſq; Adm. of the Blue; T. Paſley, Eſq; and Geo. Bowyer, Eſq; R. Adms. of the White.—Capts. Hon. Geo. Berkeley, John Hutt, John Harvey, and Sir A. Douglas.—Lieuts. A. Ruddack, —— Seymour, W. Butler, W. Prowſe, —— Lawrie, G. Crimes, J. Ireland, T. Whitter, and R. Bevan.—Mr J. Balmbrough, Maſter.—Meſſ. Chapman, Douglas, and Pattullo, Boatſwains.—Meſſ. Glen, Fitzgerald, Shorland, Linthorne, Charges, Fogo, Clemens, Holland, Kinnier, Stewart, Kelly, Boys, Pearce, Moore, Hon. —— Bennet, and Hurdis, Midſhipmen.—Mr Pardoe, Maſter's Mate.

Capts. Smith and Money, and Lieut. Mitchell, of marines; Enſign Boycott, Queen's regt. and Enſ. Vernon, 29th regt.

An account of the numbers killed and wounded on board the ſhips captured and ſunk on the 1ſt of June 1794.

		Killed	*Wound.*
La Juſte	80	100	145
Sans Pareille	80	260	120
L'Amerique	74	134	110
L'Achilles	74	36	30
Northumberland	74	70	100
L'Impetueux	74	100	75
		690	580
Le Vengeur,	74	320 funk.	
Le Jacobin ſunk, none ſaved.			

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

There was no liſt of the French fleet publiſhed by authority, but the following appeared in ſeveral newſpapers:

	Guns.		Guns.
Grand Montagne	130	Convention	74
Terrible	120	Amerique	74
Republique	120	Achille	74
Revolutionaire	120	Montagnard	74
Indomptable	90	Mont Blanc	74
Jacobin	90	Trajan	74
La Juſte	80	Temeraire	74
Sans Pareille	80	Scipion	74
Neptune	80	Mutius Scævola	74
Northumberland	74	Tourville	74
Vengeur	74	Impetueux	74
Pelletier	74	Enterprenant	74
Jemappe	74	Patrie	74

Twenty-ſix ſail, carrying 2168 guns.

Some papers add three ſail of the line to the above liſt.

This appears to have been one of the moſt bloody and ſpirited engagements that hiſtory affords an example of.

FO.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

A very extraordinary inſurrection has taken place in Sardinia. The natives, who have been long diſcontented with a government that conferred all places and employments on foreigners, after ſoliciting a redreſs of their grievances in vain, have attacked and defeated the troops, and ſeized the Viceroy, the Biſhop, and all the Miniſters, who were either Genoeſe or Piedmonteſe, and ſhipped them off in a veſſel for Leghorn. The people, the nobility, and the clergy, who act in a perfect uniſon, inſiſt that all public offices ſhall henceforth be conferred ſolely on the inhabitants. They ſtill perſevere in their allegiance, and beſeech the King to appoint one of his own ſons Viceroy.

The French have gained ſeveral advantages over the armies of Spain and Portugal, in the Pyrences; and, notwithſtanding ſome checks that have been given, threaten to extend their conqueſts in that quarter on the ſide of Italy, their efforts have been the occaſion of conſiderable and juſt alarm.

On the 30th April the Spaniſh army under Count de l'Union obtained a conſiderable advantage over the French, taking one of their camps, and compelling them to retreat under the cannon of Perpignan.

A conſiderable degree of diſſatisfaction, probably from French practices, ſeems to prevail among the Italian States. Conſpiracies have been diſcovered to have been concerted at Turin, Naples, and even in the city of Rome.

After a gallant reſiſtance, Baſtia, in the iſland of Corſica, hath ſurrendered to Ld Hood. *See p. 358.*

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

About the 20th ult. the campaign on the Rhine opened on the part of the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, the latter commanded by Gen. Mollendorff. Conſiderable bodies of the troops of both theſe nations began then to croſs the Rhine, and to preſs upon the poſts which the French had occupied for nine months paſt. On the part of the allies the ſucceſs hath been conſiderably rapid, the French being repulſed and driven back with conſiderable loſs. By the 30th, the allies had defeated them at Lautern, and had regained Deux-ponts, Lautern, Spires, Newſtadt, and had proceeded to within a league of Landau, which place it was imagined would be ſoon inveſted. The actions on the Sambre and near Luxembourg, have of late been remarkably ſevere and obſtinate; and attended with alternate ſucceſs. While the French have ſuffered great loſſes in men and military ſtores, the Imperial army in this quarter hath, however, ſuſtained very conſiderable diminution of its numbers.

3d inſt. The ſiege of Charleroi was raiſed, as appears by a letter from the Duke of York, dated Tournay, June 6th, (*See p. 358*).

In future, by the Emperor's order, the troops are to attack with drums beating, colours flying, and the muſic playing.

On receiving information that the French Convention had paſſed a decree, that 'no Quarter ſhould be given to any Britiſh or Hanoverian ſoldiers,' the following was publiſhed by the Duke of York:

General Orders, June 7.

'His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York thinks it incumbent on him to announce to the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops under his command, that the National Convention of France, purſuing that gradation of crimes and horrors which has diſtinguiſhed the periods of its government, as the moſt calamitous of any that has yet occurred in the hiſtory of the world, has juſt paſt a decree, that their ſoldiers ſhall give no quarter to the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops; his Royal Highneſs anticipates the indignation and horror which has naturally ariſen in the minds of the brave troops, whom he addreſſes upon receiving this information. His Royal Highneſs deſires, however, to remind them that mercy to the vanquiſhed is the brighteſt gem in a ſoldier's character, and exhorts them not to ſuffer their reſentment to lead them to any precipitate act of cruelty on their part, which may ſully the reputation they have acquired in the world. His Royal Highneſs believes that it would be difficult for brave men to conceive, that any ſet of men, who are themſelves exempt from ſharing in the dangers of war, ſhould be ſo baſe and cowardly as to ſeek to aggravate the calamities of it upon the unfortunate people who are ſubject to their orders.

'It was indeed reſerved for the preſent times to produce to the world the proof of the poſſibility of the exiſtence of ſuch atrocity and infamy. The pretence for iſſuing this decree, even if founded in truth, would juſtify it only to minds ſimilar to theſe of the members of the National Convention. It is in fact too abſurd to be noticed and ſtill leſs to be refuted. The French muſt themſelves ſee through the flimſy artifice of an intended aſſaſſination

tion, by which Robeſpierre has ſucceeded in procuring that military guard, which has at once eſtabliſhed him the ſucceſſor of the unfortunate Louis, by whatever name he may chuſe to dignify his future reign. In all the wars which, from the earlieſt times, have exiſted between the Engliſh and French nations, they have been accuſtomed to conſider each other in the light of generous, as well as brave enemies, while the Hanoverians, for a century the allies of the former, have ſhared in this reciprocal eſteem. Humanity and kindneſs have at all times taken place, the inſtant that oppoſition ceaſed; and the ſame cloak has been frequently ſeen covering thoſe who were wounded, and enemies, whilſt indiſcriminately conveying to the hoſpitals of the conquerors.

'The Britiſh and Hanoverian armies will not believe that the French nation, even under their preſent infatuation, can ſo far forget their characters as ſoldiers, as to pay any attention to a decree, as injurious to themſelves, as 'tis diſgraceful to the perſons who paſſed it: On this confidence, his Royal Highneſs truſts, that the ſoldiers of both nations will confine their ſentiments of reſentment and abhorrence to the National Convention alone; perſuaded that they will be joined in them by every Frenchman who poſſeſſes one ſpark of honour, or one principle of a ſoldier; and his Royal Highneſs is confident, that it will only be on finding, contrary to every expectation, that the French army has relinquiſhed every title to the fair character of ſoldiers, and of men, by ſubmitting to, and obeying, ſo atrocious an order, that the brave troops under his command will think themſelves juſtified, and indeed under the neceſſity of adopting a ſpecies of warfare, for which they will then ſtand acquitted to their own conſcience, to their country, and the world: in ſuch an event, the French army alone will be anſwerable for the tenfold vengeance which will fall upon themſelves, their wives, and their children, and their unfortunate country, already groaning under every calamity which the accumulated crimes of unprincipled ambition and avarice can heap upon their devoted victims.

'His Royal Highneſs deſires theſe orders may be read and explained to the men at three ſucceſſive roll callings.'

The repeated ſevere checks which Gen. Clairfait met with, on the 10th and 12th, occaſioned conſiderable alarm for the fate of Ypres, Oſtend, and other frontier places in Weſt Flanders, reinforcements were immediately ordered for the defence of Oſtend, and inundations were made all around to prevent the progreſs of the enemy.

We refer to the Gazettes for further accounts of the armies during this month, *ſee pages* 355, 6, 7, and 8.

BRUSSELS.

April 17. The Emperor has publiſhed a proclamation to the following purpoſe:

'Europe has, during five years, witneſſed the calamitous ſtate of the wretched kingdom of France; the evils of which, increaſing daily, do not as yet hold out a proſpect of their termination. The impious faction which tyrannizes over that kingdom, to maintain its monſtrous ſyſtem, has at once attacked, under the ſpecious pretext of reform, religion, the conſtitution of the ſtate, and all the bafes of ſocial order, which this faction has laſtered to deſtroy, ſubſtituting, in its place, a pretended equality, abſolutely chimerical.

'Reſolved invariably to maintain the religion and the conſtitution which have for ages conſtituted the happineſs of the Belgic provinces, we are deſirous by a rigid law, to ſupport the public wiſhes ſo ſtrongly and generally pronounced by the horror the whole country has diſplayed at the French revolutionary ſyſtems.'

POLAND.

On the 24th March the Poliſh General Koſciuſko, iſſued at Cracow a proclamation, addreſſed to his countrymen in the moſt animated terms, calling them to take up arms and avenge their wrongs on their oppreſſors, *ſee page* 351. Under the ſame impulſe the inhabitants of Warſaw, on the 27th April, roſe to arms and expelled the Ruſſian garriſon from that place.

General Koſciuſko has obtained a victory over the Ruſſians between Cracow and Warſaw. The latter loſt 4000 men and 26 pieces of cannon. This affair was ſubſequent to, and entirely diſtinct from, the conteſt, which reſtored the Poliſh authority in Warſaw.

At Warſaw, the two Generals, Zaluſkewſki, and Maknovowſki, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves laſt war againſt Ruſſia, have been proclaimed, the former commandant, the latter mayor of that city. It is divided into ſections; upwards of 30,000 citizens are armed. The King ſanctions their decrees. They have ſent to General Koſciuſko,

ciuſko, informing him that they have accepted of the confederation of Cracow. The Emperor has publiſhed a proclamation to his Poliſh ſubjects, recommending to them to have no participation in the preſent inſurrections in that kingdom.

The enthuſiaſm of the Poles, their deſire to ſhake off a foreign yoke, and their hatred of the Ruſſians, gain ground daily. Deſertions from the Poliſh regiments inliſted into Ruſſian pay have been very conſiderable, and in the ſkirmiſhes which have taken place their arms have generally been ſucceſsful. General Koſciuſko hath put all citizens from 13 to 50 in a ſtate of requiſition for carrying arms.

It is ſtated, that near 200,000 Poles are in arms. (*See p.* 332, *State Papers*).

AMERICA.

AMERICAN CONGRESS, MARCH 5.

General Waſhington's Addreſs.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, The ſecretary of ſtate having reported to me upon the ſeveral complaints which have been lodged in his office, againſt the vexations and ſpoliations on our commerce, ſince the commencement of the European war, I tranſmit to you a copy of his ſtatement, together with the documents upon which it is founded. GEO. WASHINGTON.

The ſecretary, Mr Randolph, in this letter, arranges the injuries ſuſtained from foreign powers under diſtinct heads. The chief charges are againſt the Britiſh and French. The general heads to which the particular complaints are reduced are as follow:

1. The violence perpetrated by public ſhips of war. 2. Prohibitions, or regulations inconſiſtent with the law of nations. 3. The improper conduct of Courts. 4. Infractions of treaty. 5. The impoſition of embargos. And, 6. The breach of public contracts.

Under this complication of miſchief, (ſays the ſecretary in his letter), which perſecutes our commerce, I beg leave, Sir, to ſubmit to your conſideration, whether repreſentations, as far as facts may juſtify, ought not to be immediately preſſed upon the foreign governments, in thoſe of the preceding caſes for which they are reſponſible. How far a government is liable to redreſs the rapine of privateers, depends upon the peculiarities of the caſe. It is incumbent upon it, however, to keep its courts freely open, and to ſecure an impartial hearing to the injured applicants. If the rules preſcribed to privateers be too looſe, and opportunities of plunder or ill-treatment be provoked from that cauſe, or from the proſpect of impunity, it is impoſſible to be too ſtrenuous in remonſtrating againſt this formidable evil.

Thus, Sir, I have reduced to general heads the particular complaints, without making any inquiry into the facts beyond the allegations of the parties intereſted.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

In the meetings of March 11, 12, and 13, various debates aroſe on propoſed reſolutions, anent putting the ſtates in a poſture of defence. From their complexion, perhaps, the apprehenſion may be juſtified, that America will not long continue in her neutrality.

The following reſolutions were paſſed in the American Congreſs, March 20th:

'Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That an embargo be laid on all ſhips and veſſels in the ports of the United States, whether already cleared out or not, bound to any foreign port or place, for the term of thirty days; and that no clearances be furniſhed, during that period, to any ſhips or veſſels, except under the immediate direction of the Preſident of the United States; and that the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed to give ſuch inſtructions to the revenue officers of the United States as ſhall appear better adapted for carrying the ſaid reſolution into full effect.—This embargo is now taken off. (*See p.* 367).

American Congreſs have ordered eſtimates of expences to be given in for putting their forts and harbours in a reſpectable ſtate of defence. From theſe eſtimates it appears, that the ſums neceſſary to erect the fortifications amount to *Dls. Cts.* 76,053 52

That it will be neceſſary to provide 200 cannon, which, together with their carriages, &c. (24 and 36 pounders) amount to - 96,645

Making together 172,698 52

LONDON.

May 7. At Guildhall, Mr Deputy Birch moved, 'That it be referred to a Ward Committee, to be appointed by the Court, to conſider the beſt means of obtaining a general ſubſcription throughout this city, to aid government in raiſing additional military force, for the better protection of this country in its preſent important ſituation and emergency.'

Mr

Mr Phillips inſtantly moved an amendment by leaving out all the words after 'that,' and ſubſtituting the words, 'the Committee appointed on the 17th April laſt, be directed to conſider of a proper mode for the eſtabliſhment of a fund in aid of the Trophy Tax, the better to enable his Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy to effect the wiſh of this Court with reſpect to the London Militia, and the defence of this city.'

The amendment was carried by a great majority.

10. Mr Stone, after repeated examinations, was committed to Newgate, under the charge of high treaſon.

12. Mr D. Adams, ſecretary to the conſtitutional ſociety, and Mr Hardy, ſecretary to the correſponding ſociety, were examined for ſeveral hours yeſterday, at the Privy Council, Whitehall. The papers of theſe different ſocieties had been previouſly ſeized.

Among Mr Hardy's papers is an alphabetical book, dividing London into diſtricts, with the names of the perſons in each pariſh, who are members of the correſponding ſociety. In another book, he kept the receipts or entries for monies received of the different perſons to ſupport the ſociety.

Mr Adams and Mr Hardy are both committed to the cuſtody of the different meſſengers who apprehended them, in order to undergo a further examination.

Mr Thelwall alſo, the political lecturer, was taken up by a warrant from the ſecretary of ſtate, and carried for examination before the privy council.

13. At eight o'clock in the morning, Mr Roſs, jun. one of his Majeſty's meſſengers in ordinary, with proper aſſiſtants, went to the houſe of Earl Stanhope in Mansfield ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, and took into cuſtody, by virtue of a warrant granted to him by the two ſecretaries of ſtate, the perſon and papers of the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce (private ſecretary to Earl Stanhope, and tutor to the preſent Lord Mahon) for treaſonable and ſeditious practices againſt his Majeſty's government.

Admiral Macbride has had the misfortune to get his thigh bone fractured by a fall from his horſe.

The well known Count D'Eſtaign, Admiral in the French navy, hath been brought to the guillotine.

On the 17th of April Lord Hood, Sir Gilbert Elliot, and Mr Drake, ſent a note to the Genoeſe government, inviting them to ſend deputies to diſcuſs the ſubſiſting differences, and promiſing to raiſe the blockade of that port as ſoon as deputies ſhall be appointed.

The Caſtor frigate of 32 guns, with 14 ſail for Newfoundland, were taken by a French ſquadron. Admiral Montagu, of Lord Howe's fleet, recaptured ſeveral of them.

In the ſtraits of Sunda, the French have a formidable ſquadron of large frigates, which have done very great damage to the trade. One of them, the Dumourier, has been particularly ſucceſsful.

Accounts are received of Lord Macartney's arrival in China in the middle of June. He had been admitted, with marks of high diſtinction, to an audience of the emperor; there is every reaſon to hope that the object of his embaſſy will be completely obtained. A magnificent houſe was preparing for his reception at Canton.

30. John Froſt attorney at law, and formerly tried for ſedition, was apprehended on the charge of high treaſon; after examination he was diſcharged on his parole of honour.

June 2. Marquis Cornwallis, with his ſuite, arrived at Oſtend. He was received with every mark of diſtinction: he ſet out ſoon after to pay his reſpects to the Duke of York, and the Emperor of Germany. It is ſuppoſed his Lordſhip is gone over for the purpoſe of aſſiſting at a general congreſs of the allied powers.

June 4. Being his Majeſty birth-day, who completed the 56th year of his age, was celebrated with, perhaps, more than uſual demonſtrations of joy in the city; a day which ſeemed to be felt as a proud one by all who feel an intereſt in the preſervation of the Britiſh conſtitution, of which his Majeſty forms a principal and diſtinguiſhed part. The drawing room, at St James', was crowded with an aſſemblage of a brilliant and numerous circle of the nobility and gentry of both ſexes.

5. A gang of houſe-breakers who had watched Mrs Scott to her houſe in Piccadilly, from the ball at St James', broke into the houſekeeper's room when the family were aſleep, and going up into Mrs Scott's dreſſing-room, through her bedroom, picked the lock of a rich Indian cabinet, in which ſhe had depoſited the jewels ſhe had juſt worn, and carried them off undiſcovered, to the amount of 4000l. value. There were pearls to the value of 1000l. more in another cabinet, which they did not diſcover. The plunderers had opened various deſks and eſcritoires in other parts of the houſe, out of which, however, they took nothing conſiderable.

The

The public executions at Paris have been pretty numerous this fome time paſt; among theſe was the wife of Roland. The number of priſoners now exceeds 8000.

General Mack, the celebrated engineer, hath quitted the ſervice in Flanders.

The public ſuſpence and anxiety about Lord Howe's fleet, which was become extreme, was happily relieved by the arrival of Sir Roger Curtis, the evening of the 10th, with the joyful news of a complete victory. (*See p.* 360).

Lord Chatham brought the account to the Opera, and juſt after the beginning of the ſecond act, it was made known to the houſe. A burſt of tranſport interrupted the Opera, and never was witneſſed any ſcene of emotion ſo rapturous as the audience exhibited, when the band ſtruck up the national ſong of 'Rule Britannia.' The joy continued for the whole night, and at intervals the acclamations of triumph drowned the performance. Morichelli joined in the general joy, and 'God ſave the King,' was ſung by her, and Morelli, and Rovedino. Not content with this, the ſpectators ſeeing Banti in a box, and having heard her ſing the air with an enchantment of manner peculiar to herſelf, ſhe was called on by every voice to ſing 'God ſave the King:' ſhe cheerfully obeyed the ſummons, came on the ſtage, and the tranſport of the night was crowned by her ſinging the ſong.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence ordered his carriage, and went to Covent Garden Theatre, where he communicated the joyful intelligence to the manager, who, at the requeſt of his Royal Highneſs, ordered it to be announced to the houſe, which was accordingly done by Mr Incledon. The muſic played 'God ſave the King,' and 'Rule Britannia,' which were loudly applauded encore and encore.

Lord Mulgrave and Colonel Phipps alſo went to Drury Lane houſe, and informed the manager of the happy news, which he ordered to be announced to the audience by Mr Suet. The muſic and performers joined in the loyal ſongs of 'God ſave the King,' and 'Rule Britannia,' which were loudly applauded by the whole houſe.

The illuminations which afterwards followed in the city were brilliant beyond example, and the emblematical devices moſt ingeniouſly and happily executed. Over the whole kingdom rejoicings more ſincere were perhaps never felt, nor applauſes more loud and fervent ever beſtowed by Britons on any of their heroes than on the illuſtrious Admiral and his brave companions.

13. Lord Howe landed at Portſmouth. He was received with the reiterated ſhouts of the people, the band of the military quartered there, playing, 'The Conquering Hero comes.' His Lordſhip repeatedly thanked the multitude, obſerving, 'that the brave Britiſh ſeamen did the buſineſs.'

14. The embargo on Britiſh veſſels in the American ports is taken off. Mr Jay is arrived in town to ſettle all differences with the United States; and this day's Gazette contains his Majeſty's order in council, that it ſhall be lawful for any perſon reſiding or being in Great Britain, to pay any bill drawn in any part of North America by any houſe of trade eſtabliſhed in any part of North America, upon any perſons or perſon in Great Britain, and to pay any ſum or ſums of money on account of any houſe of trade eſtabliſhed in any part of North America, notwithſtanding any one or more of the houſe of trade by whom ſuch bill ſhall have been drawn, or for whoſe uſe ſuch bill, or ſum or ſums of money ſhall be paid, ſhall have been, or ſhall be, within any of the dominions of France, or any country, territory or place, which was on the 1ſt day of January 1794, or which ſince has been, or which ſhall be during the war and at the time of ſuch act done, under the government of the perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France: Provided ſuch bill ſhall have been ſo drawn for the purpoſe only of ſome commercial tranſaction *bona fide* between ſuch houſe of trade ſo eſtabliſhed in North America and ſome houſe of trade in Great Britain, or in ſome other part of his Majeſty's dominions, or in ſome country in amity with his Majeſty, or for the purpoſe of ſome commercial tranſaction with France, relative to articles not prohibited to be exported from this kingdom to France.

The city council of Charleſtown hath reſolved to aboliſh all titles. The following is a copy of their reſolutions on the 26th of March:—

Whereas terms of pre-eminence and diſtinction, not known or warranted by the conſtitution of this State, or by the act for incorporating Charleſtown, are not only unneceſſary, but inconſiſtent with the plainneſs and real dignity of republican manners,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the words 'his Honour and Eſquire' be hereafter omitted in the journals of this corporation, and in all or any other proceedings of the ſame; and alſo the words 'the Honour-

abl

able and Eſquire,' hitherto applied to the Court of Wardens and City Council, or any of its officers.

Ordered, That this reſolution be publiſhed in the City Gazette.

16th inſt. John Horne Tooke, Eſq; was taken into cuſtody. Others belonging to the different aſſociations have alſo been apprehended on ſimilar ſuſpicions, among theſe are perſons of the name of Saint, Lovatt, and Richter.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York has publiſhed an order of thanks to the army under his command for their meritorious and gallant conduct on the 26th April.

Madame Elizabeth was executed on the 10th, in a manner ſudden and unexpected. She was fetched from the Temple on the 9th at night, and taken to the Conciergerie on the 10th. She was examined before the revolutionary tribunal: her examination, however, was very ſummary. The only queſtions put to her were her name and quality, to the firſt ſhe anſwered, that her name was Philippina Maria Elizabeth Helena of France, and her quality, ſhe ſaid, was aunt to the king. This aſſertion was ſufficient. She was immediately declared guilty of conſpiring againſt the republic.

The executions on the 10th and 11th were very numerous, and the priſons fill amazingly: the number of priſoners amounts to 7084. Amongſt thoſe lately impriſoned is Pache, the mayor, who ſucceeded Petion. Fleuriot has been declared his ſucceſſor.

The Court of common council have voted the freedom of the city to Lord Howe, to be preſented in a gold box, value 100 guineas: alſo, their thanks to the officers and ſeamen under him.

28. Various accounts are circulated regarding the fate of Ypres, Bruges, and Oſtend. The French have of late been rather gaining ground in that quarter: Lord Moira's army, together with the firſt diviſion of the Pruſſians will we hope change the face of things in the Netherlands.

We have not room for the progreſs of Mr Haſtings' trial, we are glad to announce that it is now ended; but judgement will not be pronounced till next ſeſſion of Parliament.

IRELAND.

RIOT IN THE COUNTY OF CAVAN.

On the 13th ult. a moſt deſperate affray happened at the fair of Kilnaleck, near Cavan: 'A number of perſons, calling themſelves defenders, having come to the fair, declared *they would deſtroy every Scotſman or Preſbyterian they ſhould find.* They met a Mr Biggers, who had upon all occaſions been forward in ſuppreſſing thoſe lawleſs depredators, and having cut and abuſed him in a ſhocking manner, ſome humane people got him from the crowd, and concealed him from their fury. Word was immediately ſent to Ballyjameſduff, and the neighbourhood, when a Mr Blakeley aſſembled about forty of his neighbours (Proteſtants and Diſſenters), and proceeded on their way to Kilnaleck. They were met by the banditti within one mile of town, who made a ſhew of oppoſition. Mr Blakeley, accompanied by ſome others, went to them, and ſtated that they did not come with any hoſtile intent, but hearing of the treatment Mr Biggers received they were determined to bring him home dead or alive; upon which one of the leaders of the party made a ſtroke with a ſword at Mr Blakeley's head, which he defended with a blunderbuſs, and had one of his fingers ſtruck off, whereupon the fellow was inſtantly ſhot dead; the inſurgents immediately called on each other to ſurround Mr Blakeley's party, which they attempted to do, but received ſo ſmart a reception, that, after a ſhort engagement they fled, leaving thirty-two of their companions dead on the ſpot.'

But this defeat ſeems only to have inflamed their fury; for, on the morning of the 15th, ſeveral thouſands of them aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Ballinaugh; the Proteſtant inhabitants of which place (about a dozen families) immediately fled for refuge towards Ballyjameſduff, leaving their houſes and property to the defenders, who inſtantly took poſſeſſion of them, and purſued the fugitives. They had not advanced far, before they learned that ſeveral detachments from the royal royal regiment of Dublin militia were marching againſt them; upon which they changed their route, and falling back upon the eſtate of the Biſhop of Meath, plundered and deſtroyed the houſes of his tenantry without diſtinction, burning whatever they could not carry off, and, in particular, committed to the flames the poor people's leaſes by which they held their lands.

They now returned to Ballinaugh, poſting ſtrong parties, well armed, on the hills, to annoy any thing that might purſue them.

By this time, the men of Ballyjameſduff, the fugitives from Ballinaugh, and the Biſhop's tenants, being rallied by Mr Henry

Henry Maxwell of Crover, put themſelves under his command, and marched towards Ballinaugh, notwithſtanding an inceſſant fire from the parties on the hills. On his march, Mr Maxwell was joined by another party of Proteſtants, under the command of Mr Nixon, they arrived near Ballinaugh, and there demanded of the defenders the ſurrender of their arms and ammunition (which they had in abundance), and that they ſhould quietly diſperſe themſelves. They were anſwered by a heavy fire. In vain thoſe ſpirited gentlemen, and their brave followers, attempted repeatedly to make ſome impreſſion on the multitude of defenders that oppoſed them: They muſt have relinquiſhed the combat, had not (at the very moment that their ammunition was all ſpent) two parties of the royal regiment of Dublin militia appeared to ſupport them. Their courage, ſteadineſs, and excellent diſcipline, ſoon turned the ſcale of the battle. The defenders retired, without much diſorder, into the town of Ballinaugh, and from the houſes kept up a continued fire upon the ſoldiers. With ſuch an handful of troops, there was but one way to diſlodge the defenders; and that way the Magiſtrates directed to be taken. It was by burning the town to aſhes, which was accompliſhed about two o'clock on Friday morning.

By this time, a third party of the royal Dublin militia, under the command of Enſign Hudſon, had arrived from Balleborough, more than twenty miles. Though they had exerted their utmoſt powers, they had not been able to participate in the honour of the engagement; but they had the good fortune to fall in with a party of the run-away defenders; and after a ſhort conflict, took their leader and ſeveral others priſoners: On their leader they found ſome papers, containing the defenders oaths, liſts of his aſſociates, and other matters not unimportant.

Great praiſe is due to Mr Cole, who throughout this difficult and dangerous day's buſineſs, gave them the beſt advice and ſet the moſt honourable example, to thoſe concerned in quelling the inſurrection.

We muſt not omit a little anecdote, which proves that true courage and humanity are ever found together.

After the defenders were completely ſubdued at Ballinaugh, four of them crept out of one of the burning houſes, throwing down their arms, and crouching into a corner, begged for mercy; the enraged ſoldiers, ſmarting from their wounds, ruſhed upon them with the bayonet; Capt. Medlecott commanded them to deſiſt, but without effect; 'if (ſaid he, throwing his body upon the proſtrate wretches) you will kill them, you muſt kill me too.' He was too much the object of their love and admiration to be longer diſobeyed.

EDINBURGH.

May 31. A number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this city have voluntarily enrolled themſelves as conſtables, in order to ſupport the civil magiſtrate, and to maintain peace and good order on every occaſion, and upwards of 500 were ſworn into office in the courſe of two days.

Yeſterday Martin Tod, one of the perſons advertiſed ſuſpected of ſeditious practices, was apprehended, and brought before the ſheriff, and after examination, committed to priſon. He was given up by his wife, (with his own concurrence), and ſhe claims the reward.

June 2. Yeſterday morning early Meſſrs Downie, Watt, and Orrock, who have for ſome time been priſoners in the tolbooth, accuſed of ſeditious practices, were conveyed to the Caſtle.

5. The anniverſary of the birth-day of his Majeſty, who entered his 57th year, was yeſterday obſerved here with every demonſtration of loyalty and joy. The Caſtle guns were fired at noon, and were ſucceeded by a *feu de joye* from the Argyleſhire fencible regiment, drawn up on the Caſtlehill, and by the battery at Leith, and ſhips of war in the Roads. In the afternoon, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, attended by a number of noblemen and gentlemen of diſtinction, with the officers of the army, trained bands, &c. aſſembled in the Parliament Houſe, where the health of his Majeſty, with a variety of loyal and conſtitutional toaſts were drank under repeated flouriſhes of trumpets, &c. in the uſual manner.

Every prudent precaution had been taken to prevent the poſſibility of riot or diſorder. The gentlemen who had enrolled themſelves as conſtables aſſembled in the afternoon in the New Church Aile to the number of 400. The crews of the men of war in Leith Roads were marched up to town, and diſtributed in different diſtricts; and we are happy to ſtate that the evening paſſed without any diſturbance.

At Leith, the day was obſerved with ſimilar demonſtrations of joy. The gen-

tlemen there have alſo laudably enrolled themſelves as conſtables for the preſervation of good order.

The farmers of the county of Fife have propoſed to raiſe, on their own expence, an additional troop of cavalry to the two raiſed by the heritors of the county: This at once ſhews the ſenſe that uſeful body of men entertain of the ſecurity and peace they enjoy under our preſent happy government.

A reſpite arrived on the 1ſt inſt. at Aberdeen, for the three unhappy men condemned at laſt Circuit, for one month after the day appointed for their execution.

12. Two perſons brought from Glaſgow, accuſed of ſeditious practices were committed to the tolbooth of Edinburgh.

14. Perhaps more unequivocal marks of joy and ſatisfaction were never more generally diſplayed among all ranks of people this day, on the arrival of the important news of Lord Howe's victory. The Caſtle guns were fired in the forenoon, the bells were ſet a ringing, and an order of the Magiſtrates was publiſhed for an illumination to take place at nine o'clock at night. Much taſte and elegance was diſplayed, and the brilliancy of the illumination has never before been equalled here. All deſcriptions of people took a part in the gay ſcene, and the evening paſſed as it began. We may add, that accounts from all the principal towns in the kingdom, give ſimilar teſtimony of the general joy felt on this occaſion.

On the 12th inſt. a young gentleman, a native of this city, appeared at the theatre here in the character of *Hamlet*, and in that arduous part diſplayed a degree of excellence which gave much ſatisfaction.

16. About four o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the third ſtory of a large land at the foot of Gray's Cloſe, which, if not immediately obſerved, would have inevitably deſtroyed the whole land, there being but one family in the lower flat. It was occaſioned by a ſervant throwing warm aſhes on ſome duſt that lay in a dark cloſet, and had remained in a ſmothered ſtate from Friday evening till it broke out in a flame on the Monday. This ought to ſerve as a caution, never to put warm aſhes either on a timber floor, or in a wooden backet.

19. A ſubſcription has been opened here for the relief of the ſufferers on board Lord Howe's fleet, which, in the courſe of a few days, has amounted to upwards of L.400 Sterling, and is daily encreaſing.

This day the ſitting Magiſtrate fined ſeveral bakers in the ſouth ſide of the town for ſelling bread ſhort of weight.

On the 19th and 20th the Argylethire regiment, commanded by Colonel Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, embarked on board the tranſports at Leith for England. The regiment is between ſeven and eight hundred ſtong.

The foundation-ſtone of Hutcheſon Bridge, Glaſgow, was laid upon the 20th, by Gilbert Hamilton, Eſq; Lord Provoſt, attended by the magiſtrates and a number of reſpectable gentlemen of the city.

25. The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, ſigned a preſentation, in favour of Mr David Black, miniſter of St Madoes, to be miniſter of Lady Yeſter's Church, in room of the Rev. Mr Finlayſon, tranſlated to the Old Greyfriars.

—. The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, unanimouſly voted the freedom of the city to Andrew Drummond, Eſq; grandſon of George Drummond, Eſq; who frequently filled the office of firſt Magiſtrate of this city with great honour to himſelf, and much to the ſatisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

24. The Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after the uſual public and private trials.

	DISSERT. INAUG.
From PORTUGAL,	
Joſ. An. Coulto,	*De partu humano.*
From AMERICA.	
P. E. Noel,	*De angina trachealis.*
Geo. Hall,	*De diabete.*
From JAMAICA.	
James Kerr,	*De hyſteria.*
Am. Carter,	*De cholera.*
From BERMUDAS.	
A. W. Harvey,	*De ſcarlatina.*
From St CROIX.	
Wm. Bourke,	*De tetano.*
From IRELAND.	
Geo Fowler,	*De febribus intermittentibus.*
Eb. Warren,	*De podagra.*
Tho. Sharp,	*De dyſenteria.*
John Stewart,	*De dyſenteria.*
Of GREAT BRITAIN.	
R. Gillum,	*De febre puerperarum.*
J Woodford,	*De ſubmerſorum reſuſcitatione.*
Ed. Bourne,	*De plantarum irritabilitate.*
T. L. Emmerſon,	*De pneumonia.*
Hugh Ferguſon,	*De phthiſi pulmonali.*

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

16. This day Barberie de la Motte, formerly ſpouſe of Sir William Jardine of Applegirth, appeared at the bar. She is accuſed

cuſed of having attempted to bribe and ſubborn ſeveral perſons who had been examined in an action of divorce brought againſt her by Sir William, and in which he finally ſucceeded; and of endeavouring to prevail upon them to declare that what they had ſwore in the above action was falſe. The Court heard counſel on the relevancy, and are to proceed in the trial on a future day.

APPEALS.

June 11. Lowthian v. Maxwell—affirmed.

Keith v. Sir William Forbes and Co.—altered.

THIS month has been very favourable to health and vegetation. Though the wind continued for the moſt part eaſterly during the firſt fifteen days, yet it was neither high nor accompanied with much miſt or fog. On the 21ſt a moſt mild and timely rain fell, and for two or three days the weather continued heavy and moiſt. The great heats ſince (the thermometer ſtanding in general about 56 and 58 in the ſhade) have produced a moſt rapid growth, and every ſpecies of crop puts on the face of plenty. The hay harveſt is going briſkly on in the Lothians and earlier counties, it is a good, though rather light crop. The Edinburgh markets continue to be well ſupplied with all kinds of vivres at moderate prices. Good beef and mutton in general, 4d. per lb. veal 5d. beſt lamb 2s. good 1s. 6d. Salmon 8d. per lb. and other fiſh plenty and cheap, eſpecially turbot, often large and good at 2s. 6d. On the 16th green peas were 3s. per peck; on the 21ſt 2s; on the 26th 1s. New potatoes on the 16th 6s. per peck; on the 21ſt 4s; on the 26th 3s. Strawberries on the 21ſt 1s. per pint, on the 26th 8d. per pint.

The Engliſh monthly report for May ſtates that the cool dry weather at the end of that month has much improved the wheats in moſt diſtricts of the kingdom. Thoſe ſown on fallows are unaviodably foul, from the difficulty of timely hoeing, during the frequent rains. The general appearance, however, bids fair to produce a good average crop. The barleys were never more promiſing; the only danger, in moſt counties, is too much bulk.

The oats and peas are gone off, except where they were ſown early, on dry ſound land. Beans are almoſt univerſally fine, and free from collier. Tares, both for ſeed as well as ſtover, look well in all parts. The young clovers generally plant well. Hay is not likely to turn out ſo abundant as was expected; on ſome meadow lands the burden is great, but in others the ſwath is very light. The rye-graſs and clovers are, in general, more productive.

DESTRUCTION OF CATERPILLARS.

WE are informed that fumigating the buſh with the ſmoke of tobacco anſwers as well as brimſtone, and is leſs apt to injure the fruit.

LISTS.

CAPTURES.

By the Britiſh.

LLOYD'S LIST.

The Succeſs, Le Captain, from Jerſey to Newfoundland, one of the Caſtor's convoy, has been re-taken by the mate, one man, and two boys, that were left on board, who ſecured eight Frenchmen, and have brought the ſhip to Guernſey.

The Hilton, Biſſon; the Queen, ——; and the Liberty, ——; three of the Caſtor's convoy, have been re-taken by Lord Howe's fleet, and are arrived at Guernſey.

The Active, from Civita Vechia to Leith, taken by Le Sans Pareille French man of war, is retaken, and arrived at Hoylake.

June 24. By a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn, that the French have been driven out of the Straits of Sunda, by our armed Indiamen, and that two of their ſhips, the Reſolue and Le Venguer, are taken, after an action of forty minutes.

The Britannia, Fenton, from Hull to Oporto, retaken by the Vulture privateer of Jerſey, is arrived at Bilboa.

By the French.

Advice is received of the following veſſels being captured and carried into France.

The Kenſington, Kerr, from Philadelphia to Amſterdam; the Britiſh Queen, Beard, from Antigua to London; the Mary, Hutcheſon, from London to Quebec; the Lord Sheffield, Ferreſt, from London; and the Jonathan, ——, from Liverpool for Barbadoes; the Eaſtly, Whitway, from Alicant to Dartmouth; the Beaver, Brooks, from Dort to Leghorn; the William, Lane, from Middleberg to Liſbon; the Swift, Roſignol, from Jerſey to Ube's; the Counteſs of Eglintoune, Brown, from Greenock to ——; the Louiſa, Prior, from Cork to Barcelona; the Hope, Carr, from Figuera to Portſmouth; the Cabot, Salter, from Poole to Newfoundland; the Harbor Grace, Dixon,

from Briſtol to the Southern Fiſhery; the Minerva, Alexander, from Greenock to Jamaica; the Expedition packet, from Liſbon to Falmouth; the Nancy, Smith, from Baltimore to Ferrol; the Ceres, Dixey, from Charleſtown to Copenhagen; the Britannia, Cacey, from St Euſtatia to Amſterdam; the Buckingham, Jaſhell, from Glo'ſter to Cadiz; the Six Sifters, Hangling, from the coaſt of Spain to Plymouth; a brig from Cheſter to Cadiz; the John, Smith, from Poole to Gibraltar; the K. George, Sutton, from Briſtol to St Ube's; the Mary, Willis, from Guernſey to ——; the Friends Endeavour, Segar, from —— to Newfoundland; the Tiber, Anderſon, from Hull to Leghorn; the Expedition cutter, from London to Africa; the Janet, Hendrick; the Van Kann, ——; and Friendſhip, Tatam, from Gibraltar to Holland; the Regulator privateer; and the Colquit, Wilkinſon, from London to Jamaica.

The Caſtor frigate, with her convoy, from Jerſey to Newfoundland, were taken (except two veſſels) on the 10th May, in lat. 45. 35. long. 14. by a French ſquadron, conſiſting of Le Sans Pareille, of 80 guns, four others of the line, three frigates, and two corvettes. Nine of the fleet are recaptured by the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Montagu, with a corvett of 20 guns, and another by the Daphne privateer of Jerſey.

Eighteen privateers, carrying from 32 to 44 guns, and from 400 to 600 men each, are cruizing in the Straits of Sunda, where they have captured a great many country ſhips.

The Elizabeth, Litton, from Saloe to London, was taken on the 21ſt inſt. off the Ramhead, with ſix ſail of coaſting veſſels, by two cutter privateers, of 14 guns each.

The Daphne, Blanfield, from Barcelona to Turkey, is taken by a French cutter of 10 guns, and carried into Smyrna; the cutter had taken the Liberty of Yarmouth, and another veſſel, and ſent them into Tunis.

The Sally, Cook, from Saloe to Amſterdam, was taken by a French frigate on the 3d June.

The Friendſhip, Baldry, from Mogadore to London, was taken on the 28th February by La Unity, French frigate, and carried into Rochefort.

The Findon, Fee, from Hull to Bilboa, and the Three Brothers of London, with coals, are quoted to be taken and carried into France.

The Enterprize of London, is taken by a French brig of 14 guns, near the iſland of Sardinia.

The Walter, Harris, from Cork to St Sebaſtian's, is taken by a French frigate, and carried into Rochelle.

Capt. Thomſon, of the Britiſh Queen, arrived at Falmouth from Leghorn; on the 14th of May ſpoke a Dutch galliot which had been captured by the French and given up, on board of which were the crews of the following veſſels, viz. the Brothers, Prior, from London to Barbadoes; the Guildford, Read, of Hull, for Liſbon; and the brig Douro, Sharp, of Hull, for ditto; the two latter with wheat; all of whom were taken on the 22d ult. by the Surprize and Courier cutters, who had taken 17 ſail of veſſels during their cruize. Capt. Thomſon ſaw the galliot again in ſoundings, ſteering for the Engliſh Channel.

The Grenada Packet, Wemyſs, from Penſacola to London, is taken and carried into Georgia.

The ſhip Lord Middleton, ——, is taken by Le Sans Pareille privateer.

The Victoria, ——, and the Baron de Carondelch, ——, from Philadelphia to New Orleans, are taken by the Cup privateer of 16 guns.

The Suſannah, M'Iſaac, from Jamaica and Havannah to London, is taken and carried into Charleſtown.

The Mary, Collins, from Whitehaven to New York, is taken by Le Sans Culotte privateer, and carried into New York.

The Hawke, Cooke, from Jamaica to North Carolina, is taken by Le Sans Culotte privateer, and carried into Charleſtown.

In the North Sea, a French privateer of 10 guns has taken a fiſhing ſmack with ſixty tons of fiſh, which ſhe ſunk. She ſhortly after took two Engliſh ſhips, a Dantzic ſhip, and a Dutch ſhip, called the Vriendenluſt.

The Nancy, Young, from London to Teneriffe and the Bay of Honduras, is captured by two French frigates, and burnt.

The Bell, Cox, from London to Jamaica, is taken and carried into L'Orient.

The ſloop ——, Capt. Barton, from Briſtol, is taken off Jerſey, and carried to Concalle Bay.

The Gordon, Boyman, from Antigua to London; the Ireton, Wilkinſon, from Cork to Jamaica; the Edward of London, from Naples to Hull; the Active, ——, from Civita Vechia to Leith; and the Alert ſloop of war, have been captured by Le Sans Pariele (French man of war) in the month of May laſt.

The Elizabeth, Barren, from Briſtol to Guernſey, is taken and carried to Concalle.

The Eliza, Lamb, from London to Michael's, was taken by two French cruizers on the 25th March, and carried into L'Orient.

The Elizabeth, Ballard; Nancy, Eglington; and Friendſhip, Richardſon, from Lynn to St Sebaſtian's, are taken and carried to L'Orient.

MARRIAGES.

At Futty Ghur, Lieut. John Richardſon, to Miſs Debonnaire.

At Fort St George, W. Harrington, Eſq; to Miſs Collet.

Lately, the Rev. Mr Alexander Niven, miniſter of Dunkeld, to Mrs Suſanna Stewart, only daughter to Capt. Dick of Auchnagee.

At

At Arbroath, Robert Rolland, Esq; younger of Auchmithie, to Miss Gray Watson, daughter of James Watson, Esq;

June 1. At London, Charles Edmonstone, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, second son of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart. to Miss Emma Wilbraham Bootle, daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq;

2. At Brigton, Capt. David Hunter, younger of Burnside, to Miss Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of William Douglas, Esq; of Brigton.

3. At Islington, Mr Archibald Menzies, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss S. H. Cunnison, eldest daughter of Mr James Cunnison, merchant in London.

5. At Aberdeen, Mr James Beattie, Professor of Philosophy in the Marischall College, to Miss Jessie Innes, youngest daughter of the late Mr Alexander Innes of Clerkseat.

11. At Finlayston, John Cunningham, Esq; of Craigends, to Miss Maxwell, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Maxwell of Pollock, Bart.

—. At London, the Hon. Mr Stewart, eldest son of Lord Londondery, to Lady Amelia Hobart, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, sister to Lady Ancrum.

12. At Edinburgh, George Cheape, Esq; of Pusk, to Miss Lilias Guthrie, eldest daughter of James Guthrie of Craigie.

16. Thomas Haviland, Esq; captain in the 45th regt. to Miss French, niece to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

17. Mr John Falconer, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Mary Lockie.

18. At Edinburgh, William Cunningham, Esq; of Enterkin, to Miss Catharine Stewart, eldest daughter of Major-General Alexander Stewart of Afton, M. P.

—. At Whinfield, Dr John Rutherford, of Balilisk, to Miss Beatrix Stedman, daughter of John Stedman of Whinfield, Esq;

20. Robert Anderson, Esq; merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss Eleanora Elliot, second daughter of Cornelius Elliot, Esq; W. S.

—. At Edinburgh, James Mercer, Esq; of Scotsbank, to Miss Ann Ainslie, daughter of the deceased Henry Ainslie, Esq;

24. At London, John Weston of Sutton Place, in the county of Surry, Esq; to Miss Constable, daughter of W. H. Maxwell Constable, Esq; and Lady Winnifred Maxwell.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Shawe, of his Majesty's 76th regiment, a daughter.

At Blandell, the Lady of Doctor Oglevy, a son.

At Cossimbazar, the Lady of T. Brown, Esq; a son.

At Fort St George, the Lady of George Thompson, Esq; of Negapatam, a daughter.

At Pondicherry, the Lady of Capt. De Letang, a daughter.

June 1. At Uppat, in the county of Sutherland, the Lady of Capt. G. Sackville Sutherland of Uppat, a daughter.

6. At Glasgow, the Lady of John Taylor, Esq; late of Jamaica, a son.

7. At Leith-hall, Mrs Hay of Rannas, a daughter.

8. At Vienna, the Empress of Germany, an arch-duchess.

—. At Carron-hall, the Lady of Major-Gen. Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, a daughter.

17. At St Bernard, the Lady of Sir John Sinclair, a son.

21. At Yester House, the Marchioness of Tweedale, a son.

—. At London, the Lady of A. Brodie, of Brodie, Esq; member of parliament, a daughter.

24. At Clifton-hall, Mrs Maitland, a daughter

27. At Aboyne Castle, Lady Strathaven, a son.

DEATHS.

At Waulaujabad, Lieut. James Campbell, of the 52d regiment.

At Fort St George, Mr Dodyn.

At Cuddalore, Lieut. Abraham Jarvis, of the 19th battalion of native infantry.

At Chunar, Lieut. Leslie, of Artillery.

At Calcutta, Lieut. Smith, of the 76th Regt.—John Ramsay, Esq; Deputy Paymaster to the Artillery and Garrison—Lieut. H. M'Intire, of the 13th battalion of native infantry.

May 19. At Logie, Miss Isabella Robertson, daughter of Lieut. George Robertson of the Navy.

On the 21st May, at sea, Lieut. Col. R. H. Buckeridge, of 64th regt. on his return from the West Indies.

22. At the manse of Latheron, Mrs Louisa Clunes, spouse of the Rev. Mr Robert Gunn, minister of Latheron.

28. At Aberdeen, Mrs Isabell Farquhar, who had been thirty-two years house-keeper in the infirmary there.

—. At Hunterston, Mrs Hunter of Hunterston, Ayrshire.

—. At Linton, Aberdeenshire, the Rev. Mr. G. W. Algernoon Gordon, minister of Keith.

In India, Capt. Lauchlan Mackinnon, commanding the 12th battalion of native infantry.

30. At Harchope, Mrs Elizabeth Brown, widow of the late Mr Thomas Gibson, minister of Kirkurd.

At Hazlehead, near Aberdeen, Miss Helen Robertson, youngest daughter of Andrew Robertson of Foveran, Esq.

At Edinburgh, Dr Charles Irving, late of Jamaica.

At

At Leith, Mrs Katharine Panton, ſpouſe to Mr Thomas Jameſon, merchant there.

Lately, in Caithneſs, Mrs Murray of Caſtlehill.

June 1. Killed in the engagement with the French fleet, James Montagu, Eſq; captain of the Montagu of 74 guns, and brother of Rear-Admiral Montagu, and Capt. J. Hervey of the Brunſwick, ſince dead of his wounds. Lieut. Francis Roſs, of the Tremendous. Lieut. R. Rawlence, of the Queen Charlotte. Lieut. George Higham, and Lieut. Ireland of the Royal George. Lieut. Dawes, of the Queen, Capt. Alexander Saunders, and Lieut. John Neville, 29th regt.

1. At London, the Counteſs of Egremont, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and Lady of Count Bruhl.

2. In Germany, His Serene Highneſs the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother to her Majeſty. He had completed his 56th year, and is ſucceeded by his brother Charles Lewis Frederick.

3. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Viſcounteſs Mayo, widow of the late Viſcount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Gray, bookſeller.

—. At Hum Court, Worceſterſhire, John Martin, Eſq; brother of James Martin, Eſq; member of parliament for Tewkeſbury.

4. At Lennox-love, the Hon. Mrs Margaret Stuart, eldeſt daughter of the late Robert Lord Blantyre.

—. At Ardoe, John Fordyce, Eſq; of Ardoe.

—. At London, her Grace Dorothea Cavendiſh, Ducheſs of Portland. Her Grace was ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Devonſhire, was born on the 27th Auguſt 1750, and married to the Duke of Portland in Nov. 1766, by whom ſhe had ſix ſons and two daughters.

5. At Edinburgh, in the 86th year of his age, Mr Harry Guthrie, ſenior, writer in Edinburgh.

—. At Edinburgh, Alexander Dalziel, Eſq; late of Hareſide.

6. At London, the Counteſs Dowager of Deloraine, mother to the preſent Earl.

7. At Dundee, Mrs Iſabella Luke, widow of the late Mr John Rollo, merchant in Dundee.

—. At Hurlet, Renfrewſhire, in her 70th year, Mrs Elizabeth Dickſon, ſpouſe of the late Mr John Lightbody, merchant, Glaſgow.

—. At London, Henry Negus, Eſq; aged 86, Patent Cuſtomer of the port of Yarmouth.

8. At Forres, Mrs Margaret Fraſer, relict of Alexander Dunbar of Kilnflet.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Robertſon, daughter of the late Rev. James Robertſon, miniſter of Leuchars.

—. At Murrays-hall, John Stewart, Eſq; of Ballycheliſh.

—. At Brompton, Major Robert Roſs, of the marines, and late Lieut. Gov. of New South Wales.

10. At Edinburgh, Mr Patrick Grant, writer in Edinburgh.

11. At Lyndhurſt, Hants, Capt. Deane, aid-du-camp to the Earl of Moira.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Frances Deans, widow of John Strother Kerr, of Little Dean, Eſq;

13. At Dundee, Mr Mungo M'Farlane, preacher of the goſpel in the Gaelic chapel there.

13. At Cliſton, Miſs Margaret Cuming, 5th daughter of the late Thomas Cuming, Eſq; banker in Edinburgh.

14. The moſt hon. Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, &c. K. G. and Lord Lieut. and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Warwick and city of Coventry, Preſident of the Magdalen and Vice Preſident of St George's Hoſpital. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Francis, Earl of Yarmouth, at preſent envoy to the King of Pruſſia.

—. At Lawrieſton, Douglas Oliver, third ſon of William Oliver of Dinlabyre.

—. At Greenock, Miſs I. B. Campbell, daughter to Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell of Aſkomill.

15. Mrs Moubray, ſenior, of Cockairny, in the 81ſt year of her age.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr William Gilfillan, late ſurgeon of the 18th regiment of foot.

—. At Manſe of Clunie, the Rev. Mr Robert Michie, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 77th year of his age, and 51ſt of his miniſtry.

16. At Aberdeen, Mr John Fyfe, formerly ſurgeon in the Navy.

17. At London, Lady Woodford, wife of Sir Ralph Woodford, Bart.

—. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Donaldſon, of the Weſt Lowland regiment of fencibles.

—. Andrew Stewart of Milton of Blacklunans.

18. At Saughton houſe, Miſs Grace Macfarlane, ſecond daughter of William Macfarlane, Eſq; W. S.

—. At Muirton-hall, the Rev. Dr William Boyd, miniſter of Penningham.

—. At Richmond, Sir Edward Vernon, Knt.

—. At Beauport houſe, Suſſex, the Honourable James Murray, brother to the late Lord Elibank, a General in the army, Colonel of the 21ſt regt. of foot, and Governor of the garriſon of Hull. This officer commanded under Gen Wolfe in the expedition againſt Quebec, and was left Governor of that place in the winter of 1760; and in the ſpring of that year was beſieged there by the French army, till relieved by the Britiſh forces. He was Governor of Minorca laſt war, when that iſland was taken by the French and Spaniards under the Duke de Crillon, and did not ſurrender

render Fort St Philip's till the garriſon was much reduced in numbers, and attacked by the ſcurvy, marching out with all the honours of war.

19. At London, Lady Viſcounteſs Dillon, mother of the preſent Viſcount Dillon, of the kingdom of Ireland. Her Ladyſhip was daughter to the ſecond Earl of Litchfield, was born in 1720, and married in 1745 to the late Lord Dillon, by whom ſhe had nine children, four only of whom ſurvive her.

20. At Edinburgh, Thomas Scott, Eſq; W. S

—. At Tophead, Capt. Patrick Stewart, late of the 103d regiment.

21. At Dundee, Mrs Agnes Ferrier, relict of the Rev. Mr William Arthur, miniſter of Gleniſla.

22. At Edinburgh, William Dawſon, merchant.

—. In Germany, Capt. Cochran, of the 14th regt. major of brigade to the forces, of a wound he received on the 14th inſt.

23. At Edinburgh, Dr Graham, the famous phyſician, well known for his celebrated temple of health, and curious lectures.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr Hugh Newbigging, merchant.

—. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Dr Duncan Shaw, one of the miniſters of Aberdeen, in the 69th year of his age, and 42d of his miniſtry, and Moderator to the General Aſſembly 1786.

—. At London, Sir Archibald Murray, Bart. aged 68, ſucceeded by his ſon John, Capt. 49th Regt.

At Dublin, Right Hon. John Lord Kilmain.

28. At Lyns, Mr William Johnſton, late of Bengal.

—. At Jordanhill, Mrs Orr of Barrowfield.

—. At Edinburgh, George Hepburn, Eſq; of Monkridge, keeper of the Rolls in the Outer Parliament Houſe.

29. At St Andrews, James Anderſon, Eſq; of Newbigging, Advocate.

—. Earl of Waldgrave, a youth about 10 years of age, at Eton ſchool, bathing in the Thames, was drowned.

30. At Turin, Mrs Watſon of Turin.

At London, Sir Hugh Crawford, of Jordanhill, Bart.

PREFERMENTS.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to be Lords Lieutenants.

Shires.	*Lords Lieutenant.*
Wigton,	John Earl of Galloway
Peebles,	Lord Elibank
Berwick,	Earl of Home
Caithneſs,	Earl of Caithneſs
Kincardine,	Earl of Kintore
Bute,	Earl of Bute
Dumbarton,	Lord Elphingſton
Nairn,	James Brodie, Eſq;
Fife,	Earl of Crawford
Hadington,	Marquis of Tweedale
Inverneſs,	Sir James Grant, Bart.
Linlithgow,	Earl of Hopetoun
Perth,	Duke of Athol
Roſs,	H. Mackenzie, Eſq;
Cromarty,	R.B. Æneas Macleod, Eſq;

The Duke of Buccleugh, a Knight of the Garter.

Earl Poulett, a Knight of the Thiſtle.

Hon. Keith Elphinſtone, and Sir John Borlace Warren, Bart. Knights of the Bath.

5. The Counteſs of Harrington, Lady of the Bed Chamber to the Queen, vice Lady Egremont, deceaſed.

John Coldſtream, Eſq; ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Perthſhire, is appointed Commiſſary-clerk of Dumblane, vice Henry Ruſſel, Eſq; deceaſed.

Mr John Ritchie, to be miniſter of the church and pariſh of Dunſyre.

James Willis, Eſq; to be Conſul General at Senegambia.

Rev. Dr Burnſide to be miniſter of St Michael's church, Dumfries, vice Dr Mutter.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of D. D. on the Rev. Mr John M'Kinnon, chaplain to the 3d regiment.

Duke of Buccleugh, to be Governor of the Muſical Society.

PROMOTIONS.

Berwickſhire Fencible Cavalry—Sir Alexander Don, Bart. to be Major Commandant.

Perth Corps of Cavalry—Charles Moray, Eſq; to be Major Commandant.

Roxburgh Corps of Cavalry—Sir John Scott, Bart. to be Major Commandant.

Haddington Corps of Cavalry—J. Hamilton, Eſq; to be Major Commandant.

Dumfries Corps of Cavalry—Michael Stuart Maxwell, Eſq; to be Major Commandant.

Ayr Corps of Cavalry—Major Andrew Dunlop, of the late 82d, to be Major Commandant.

Berwick Corps of Volunteers—Thomas Hall, Eſq; to be Major Commandant.

2d life guards. Capt. John Hughes to be Supernumerary Major, by purchaſe, vice Mawhood, who retires.

21ſt light drag. Tho. Rich. Beaumont, from half-pay of the late 22d dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major Alexander Mackenzie, from 6th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Wm Morton Pleydell, from 1ſt dragoon guards, to be Major.

22d light drag. Col. William Viſcount Fielding to be Colonel. Major Frederick William Wollaſton, from 54th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Richard Lyſter, from Major Gen. Balfour's regiment, to be Major.

6th foot. Capt. John Hodgſon, from the 4th foot, to be Major, vice Mackenzie, promoted in Beaumont's dragoons.

14th

14th foot. Major Alexander Roſs to be Lieutenant Colonel.

15th foot, Major Gen. H. Watſon Powell, to be Colonel, vice Hamilton.

19th foot. Capt. Denzil Onſlow, from the 1ſt foot guards, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice M'Gill, who retires.

21ſt foot, Major Gen. James Hamilton, to be Colonel, vice Murray.

32d foot. Capt. Sir John Wrotteſley, Bart. from the 16th dragoons, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Williams, who retires.

43d foot. Capt. George Dennifs to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Drummond, promoted.

54th foot, Capt. Chriſtopher Darby, to be Major.

69th foot, Major Gen. C. Cuyler, to be Colonel, vice Powell.

78th foot. Capt. Alexander Malcom to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Lord Errol, promoted in the 1ſt foot guards.

84th foot. Major William Lord Craven to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe Capt. Henry Lane to be Major, vice Lord Craven. Capt. Paul Colville Caſtleman to be Major, by purchaſe.

Artillery—Capt. Edward Stephens to be Major, vice Wright.

(*The remainder of the Promotions in our next.*)

Alterations in the Houſe of Commons.

County of Derby, Lord John Cavendiſh, vice Lord George Cavendiſh.

Boroughs of Ayr, Rothſay, &c. John Campbell, Eſq; vice Hon. Charles Stewart.

County of Huntingdon, Lord Viſc. Hinchingbrooke, vice L. Browne, Eſq.

Cricklade, Lord Porcheſter, vice J. W. Heneage, Eſq.

Alterations of Peers in Ireland ſince December 1793.

Dec. 20. Viſcount Mountgarret to the dignity of Earl of Kilkenny.

Viſcount Valentia to the dignity of Earl Mountnorris.

Viſcount Defart to the dignity of Earl of Defart.

Viſcounteſs-dowager of Wicklow to the dignity of Counteſs of Wicklow.

Viſcount Clonmell, to the dignity of Earl Clonmell.

Lord Caſtleſtewart, to the dignity of Viſcount Caſtleſtewart.

Lord Leitrim, to the dignity of Viſcount Leitrim.

Lord Landaff, to the dignity of Viſcount Landaff.

Lord De Montalt, to the dignity of Viſcount Hawarden.

Lord Fitz-Gibbon, to the dignity of Viſcount Fitz-Gibbon.

March 5, Viſcount Macartney, to the dignity of Earl Macartney.

Viſcount Loftus, to the dignity of Earl of Ely.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

11. Turner and Carmochan, merchants in Glaſgow

—. William M'Gowan, merchant in Paiſley.

13. Charles Sparks, merchant in Montroſe.

—. Peter and James Weſtwoods, merchants in Torryburn.

14. Wm Reid, manufacturer in Anderſton.

18. Farquhar and Macpherſon, merchant-tailors, Edinburgh.

20. Swan Blyth, ſhip-maſter in Leven.

26. John Dun, merchant in Wigton.

27. John M'Queen, ſmith, Edinburgh.

28. Lieut. Evan Macpherſon of Cullachy.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, June 27.

Wheat, 26s. 6d. Barley, 24s. Oats, 19s. Peaſe, 19s. Beans, 18s.

Edinburgh, June 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 10½d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for May.

Burial Places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	27	26	53
Weſt-kirk, -	27	30	57
Canongate, -	9	13	22
Calton, -	15	11	26
Total -	78	80	158

AGE.		No.
Under 2		57
Between	2 & 5	12
	5 & 10	9
	10 & 20	7
	20 & 30	3
	30 & 40	7
	40 & 50	12
	50 & 60	20
	60 & 70	12
	70 & 80	11
	80 & 90	5
	90 & 100	3
		158
Increaſed		10

DISEASES, &c.	No.
Aged -	20
Aſthma -	2
Bowelhive -	14
Childbed -	3
Chincough -	6
Cramp in Stomach	2
Conſumption -	15
Decay -	28
Dropſy -	1
Elliac Paſſion -	1
Fever -	17
Meaſles -	3
Rupture -	1
Small Pox -	24
Stillborn -	5
Suddenly -	1
Teething -	13
Water in the Head	2

PRICES OF STOCKS.

June 12.	June 28.
Bank Stock 165	163¾
3 per cent. red. 71	68¾
3 per cent. conſ. ——	69¼
4 per cent. conſ. 84¼	83
India Stock ——	205
India Bonds 5s. pr.	7s. pr.
Lottery Tickets ——	19l.

ERRATUM.

Feb. 20. The Rev. Mr John Duff, Perth, inſerted among the deaths by miſtake.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JULY 1794.

CONTENTS.

	Pag.
Meteorological obſervations	378
Effectual Cure for the Scab in Sheep	378
On the Love of our Country	379
Memoir regarding extinguiſhed volcanoes in Germany	381
On the Choice of a Trade or Profeſſion	382
Invention of Card Playing	383
Character, Cuſtoms, &c. of the American *aborigines*	384
Natural Hiſtory of the Pearl	388
Account of the Dancing Girls in Eaſtern Nations	389
Deſcription of the City of Glaſgow	391
Subſtance of the Act of *Habeas Corpus*	395
Hortenſia—a moral Tale	396
Memoirs of Mrs Robinſon	403
Account of John O'Groat's Houſe	404
Anecdotes of Mrs M'Kenzie	405
STATE PAPERS.	
Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament to the King, regarding treaſonable and ſeditious practices	405
His Majeſty's Anſwer	406
Letter from Mr Hailes, ambaſſador at Copenhagen	406
REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.	
Robertſon's Tour through the Iſle of Man—*Extract*	407
List of New Publications	408
POETRY.	
On a melancholy event in Scotland	413
The True Briton's boaſt	413
The Village Wedding	414
Speech of Earl Mansfield in the caſe of Muir and Palmer	415
Reports of the Committee of the Houſe of Lords on Treaſonable and Seditious Practices	419
Subſtance of an Act empowering his Majeſty to impriſon perſons ſuſpected of treaſon	423
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
France—National Convention	424
PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.	
IN HOUSE OF LORDS,	
Duke of Bedford's motion regarding the objects of the War	429
Thanks to Lord Howe	430
Report of the Committee on Seditious Practices	431
Thanks to Lord Hood	432
LONDON GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.	
From June 21. to July 15.—containing *much intereſting information* from Lord Howe, and the D. of York, &c.	433—437
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.	
Naples—Poland	437
LONDON.	
Royal Family viſit Portſmouth	438
Incidental occurrences, &c.	438
IRELAND.	
Trials for ſedition	438, 9
EDINBURGH.	
Incidental occurrences, races, &c.	439, 40
General Report of the Weather, &c.	440
Lists—Marriages, Births, Deaths, Preferments, Promotions, Bankrupts, Prices of Grain, Meal, Stocks, &c.	441—444

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Rise and Fall of the Barometer.

THE barometer being lower, and continuing so longer than what can be accounted for by immediate falls, or stormy weather, indicates the approach of very cold weather for the season: and also, cold weather, though dry, is always accompanied by a low barometer, till near its termination.

Warm weather is always preceded and mostly accompanied by a high barometer, and the rising of the barometer, in the time of broken or cold weather, is a sign of the approach of warmer weather: and also if the wind is in any of the cold points a sudden rise of the barometer indicates the approach of a southerly wind; which in the winter generally brings rain with it.

A high barometer is always accompanied by calm or moderate weather as to wind, and is followed in the first place by warmer weather than what is the medium of the season; 2dly, by fair weather without precipitations. It is also worth remarking, that a steady and strong wind blowing six hours or more from the southerly points, always drops the barometer; but from the northerly or easterly, always raises it.

The falling of the barometer may proceed from a decomposition of the atmosphere occurring around or near that part of the globe where we are placed, which will occasion the electricity of the atmosphere to be repelled upwards in fine lambent portions; or driven downwards or upwards in more compacted balls of fire; or lastly, to be carried along with the rain &c. in an imperceptible manner to the surface of the earth: the precipitation of the watery parts generally very soon takes place, which diminishes the real gravity of the atmosphere, and also by the decomposition of some of the more active parts, the air loses part of that elastic and repulsive power which it so eminently possessed, and will therefore press with less force on the mercury of the barometer than before, by which means a fall ensues.

The rising of the barometer may be accounted for by the watery vapour and other constituent parts of the atmosphere being thoroughly concentrated, or combined together in the form of a real mixt, by means of the phlogiston, latent heat, or electricity communicated by the sun, fire on the surface of the earth, &c. which act here, as on other occasions, like a bond of union among the other dissimilar parts, so that the air becomes not only more homogeneous, concentrated, and heavier, but also may be supposed more elastic and repellent, and therefore will communicate a much greater pressure to the barometer.

A high barometer may in like manner be said to indicate heat, and a low one cold, from the presence or want of a certain portion of heat or electrical fire in the air, which when in a large proportion must encrease the warmth, solidity, and spring of the air, especially when by its presence a real mixture takes place. But when there is a deficiency of the principle of heat in the atmosphere, the watery vapour cannot be thoroughly combined, but only remains in a state of solution in the air, and consequently a greater degree of cold and diminution of the volume, and pressure or elasticity of the air, takes place.

Manchester Memoirs, vol. 4.

AN EFFECTUAL METHOD OF CURING THE SCAB IN SHEEP.

BY SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. F. R. S.

TAKE one pound of quicksilver, half a pound of Venice turpentine, half a pint of oil of turpentine, four pounds of hogs' lard: Let them be rubbed in a mortar till the quicksilver is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients; for the proper mode of doing which it may be necessary to take the advice of some apothecary, or other person used to make such mixtures.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JULY 1794.

ON THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY.

THE love of our country is one of the nobleſt paſſions that can warm and animate the human breaſt. It includes all the limited and particular affections to our parents, friends, neighbours, fellow-citizens, and countrymen. It ought to direct and limit their more confined and partial actions within their proper and natural bounds, and never let them encroach on thoſe ſacred and firſt regards we owe to the great public to which we belong. Were we ſolitary creatures, detached from the reſt of mankind, and without any capacity of comprehending a public intereſt, or without affections leading us to deſire and purſue it, it would not be our duty to mind it, nor criminal to neglect it: But as we are parts of the public ſyſtem, and are not only capable of taking in large views of its intereſts, but by the ſtrongeſt affections connected with it, and prompted to take a ſhare of its concerns, we are under the moſt ſacred ties to proſecute its ſecurity and welfare with the utmoſt ardour, eſpecially in times of public danger. This love of our country does not import an attachment to any particular ſoil, climate, or ſpot of earth, where perhaps we firſt drew our breath, though thoſe natural ideas are often aſſociated with the moral ones, and, like external ſigns or ſymbols, help to aſcertain and bind them; but it imports an affection to that moral ſyſtem, or community, which is governed by the ſame laws and magiſtrates, and whoſe ſeveral parts are variouſly connected one with the other, and all united upon the bottom of a common intereſt. Perhaps, indeed, every member of the community cannot comprehend ſo large an object, eſpecially if it extends through large provinces, and over vaſt tracts of land; and ſtill leſs can he form ſuch an idea, if there is no public, i. e. if all are ſubject to the caprice and unlimited will of one man; but the preference the generality ſhew to their native country; the concern and longing after it which they expreſs when they have been long abſent from it; the labours they undertake and ſufferings they endure to ſave or ſerve it; and the peculiar attachment they have to their countrymen, evidently demonſtrate that the paſſion is natural, and never fails to exert itſelf when it is fairly diſengaged from foreign clogs, and is directed to its proper object. Wherever it prevails in its genuine vigour and extent, it ſwallows up all ſordid and ſelfiſh regards; it conquers the love of eaſe, power, pleaſure, and wealth; nay, when the amiable partialities of friendſhip, gratitude, private affection, or regards to a family, come in competition with it, it will teach us bravely to ſacrifice all, in order to maintain the rights, and promote or defend the honour and happineſs, of our country.

Reſignation and obedience to the laws and orders of the ſociety to which we belong, are political duties neceſſary to its very being and ſecurity, without which it muſt ſoon degenerate into a ſtate of licentiouſneſs and anarchy. The welfare, nay, the nature of civil ſociety requires that there ſhould be a ſubordination of orders, or diverſity of ranks and conditions in it; that certain men, or orders of men, be appointed to ſuperintend and manage ſuch affairs as concern the public ſafety and happineſs; that all have their particular provinces aſſigned them; that ſuch a ſubordination be ſettled among them as none of them may interfere with another; and finally, that certain rules or common meaſures of action be agreed on, by which each is to diſcharge his duty to govern, or be governed, and all may concur in ſecuring th

order, and promoting the felicity, of the whole political body. Thoſe rules of action are the laws of the community; and thoſe different orders are the ſeveral officers or magiſtrates appointed by the public to explain them, and ſuperintend or aſſiſt in their execution. In conſequence of this ſettlement of things, it is the duty of each individual to obey the laws enacted; to ſubmit to the executors of them, with all due deference and homage, according to their reſpective ranks and dignity, as to the keepers of the public peace, and the guardians of public liberty; to maintain his own rank, and perform the functions of his own ſtation, with diligence, fidelity, and incorruption. The ſuperiority of the higher orders, or the authority with which the ſtate has inveſted them, intitle them, eſpecially if they employ their authority well, to the obedience and ſubmiſſion of the lower, and to a proportionable honour and reſpect from all. The ſubordination of the lower ranks claims protection, defence, and ſecurity, from the higher. And the laws, being ſuperior to all, require the obedience and ſubmiſſion of all, being the laſt reſort, beyond which there is no deciſion or appeal.

Public ſpirit, heroic zeal, love of liberty, and the other political duties, do, above all others, recommend thoſe who practiſe them to the admiration and homage of mankind; becauſe, as they are the offſprings of the nobleſt minds, ſo are they the parents of the greateſt bleſſings to ſociety. Yet, exalted as they are, it is only in equal and free governments where they can be exerciſed and have their due effect: For there only does a true public ſpirit prevail; and there only is the public good made the ſtandard of the civil conſtitution. As the end of ſociety is the common intereſt and welfare of the people aſſociated, this end muſt of neceſſity be the ſupreme law, or common ſtandard, by which the particular rules of action, of the ſeveral members of the ſociety, towards each other, are to be regulated. But a common intereſt can be no other than that which is the reſult of the common reaſon or common feelings of all. Private men, or a particular order of men, have intereſts and feelings peculiar to themſelves, and of which they may be good judges; but theſe may be ſeparate from, and often contrary to, the intereſts and feelings of the reſt of the ſociety; and, therefore, they can have no right to make, and much leſs to impoſe, laws on their fellow citizens, inconſiſtent with, and oppoſite to, thoſe intereſts and thoſe feelings: Therefore, a ſociety, a government, or real public, truly worthy the name, and not a confederacy of banditti, a clan of lawleſs ſavages, or a band of ſlaves under the whip of a maſter, muſt be ſuch a one as conſiſts of freemen, chuſing or conſenting to laws themſelves; or, ſince it often happens that they cannot aſſemble and act in a collective body, delegating a ſufficient number of repreſentatives, i. e. ſuch a number as ſhall moſt fully comprehend, and moſt equally repreſent, their common feelings and common intereſts, to digeſt and vote laws for the conduct and controul of the whole body, the moſt agreeable to thoſe common feelings and common intereſts.—Such is the Conſtitution of Great Britain.

A ſociety thus conſtituted by common reaſon, and formed on the plan of a common intereſt, becomes immediately an object of public attention, public veneration, public obedience, a public and inviolable attachment, which ought neither to be ſeduced by bribes, not awed by terrors; an object, in fine, of all thoſe extenſive and important duties which ariſe from ſo glorious a confederacy. To watch over ſuch a ſyſtem; to contribute all he can to promote its good by his reaſon, his ingenuity, his ſtrength, and every other ability, whether natural or acquired; to reſiſt, and, to the utmoſt of his power, defeat every incroachment upon it, whether carried on by a ſecret corruption or open violence; and to ſacrifice his eaſe, his wealth, his power, nay life itſelf, and, what is dearer ſtill, his family and friends, to defend or ſave it, is the duty, the honour, the intereſt, and the happineſs of every citizen; it will make him venerable and beloved while he lives, be lamented and honoured if he falls in ſo glorious a cauſe, and tranſmit his name with immortal renown to the lateſt poſterity.

ME-

MEMOIR OF SOME EXTINGUISHED VOLCANOS IN GERMANY. [*By Prince Gallitzen.*]

THE Prince complains of the difficulty attending the ſtudy of mineralogy, by the uncertainty in the nomenclature of that ſcience, of which we may judge by an anecdote he reports of the Abbe Soulavie. In the collection of this learned man is a ſtone cut into four blocks, each of which has received a different name from each of the four mineralogiſts to which they had been ſent. If this confuſion in ſo eſſential a part appears ſurpriſing, the ſilence of naturaliſts on extinguiſhed volcanos does not ſeem leſs ſo to our author.

'This ſilence,' ſays he, 'would be more ſingular, if it reſpected any two or three volcanos: But their number is ſo prodigious, their productions ſo various, we paſs continually by the ſide of them, the matter they furniſh has been employed for a number of years, not only in paving ſtreets and highways, but alſo is made an article of commerce. As we go up the Rhine, we meet with them as ſoon as we paſs Bonne, and they are continued as far as Switzerland: they run on both ſides the Maine, then enter Heſſe and the country of Fulda, and end at Gottingen, towards Hartz. They are to be found in Miſnia, Tranſylvania, &c.; and Languedoc, Auvergne, Dauphiny, Velai, Vivarais, &c. are full of them. Meſſ. Faujas and Soulavie have given a deſcription of them. So that it is clearly proved, that there are beyond compariſon more extinguiſhed than exiſting volcanos in the world. This has been aſſerted by M. Buffon, and the preſent ſeems the proper time to enquire into the ſubject.

'I have only examined a very ſmall number of thoſe extinguiſhed volcanos in Germany. Coming from Munſter to Padderborn, I began by thoſe of Heſſe. The firſt mountain, decidedly volcanic, which I met in my route, was that of Gribenſteen, near Geiſmar. It is a perfect cone, on the ſummit of which is a ſmall caſtle, and at the foot of the caſtle they dig the baſaltes, employed in paving the highway between Geiſmar and Caſſel.

'The mountain of Carlſbery, near Caſſel, is equally volcanic. The celebrated caſcade of Weiſſenſtein is entirely built of lava and baſaltes, dug from the ground on which it is ſituated. The octagonal building crowned by the ſtatue of Hercules, is placed immediately on the crater of the mountain; we ſee indubitable proofs of this when we are on the ſpot. A few paces from the octagon caſtle, under a ſlight layer of vegetable earth, appear ſome porous lava, red, brown, grey, and violet, and then ſome heavy lava.

'Immediately below begins the baſſatic lava, which has run to the right and left of the mountain as far as where the caſtle of Weſſenſtein now ſtands. Theſe are large rude blocks, which are alſo to be found on the ſlope of the mountain, between the caſcade and earth. The priſmatic baſaltes are equally to be found on the ſlope of the mountain, to the left of the ſtatue as we come from Caſſel.

'Among the gravelly lava, employed on the walls of the caſcade, we often meet with vitrious and calcarous ſtones, round and perfectly preſerved: the heat of the lava, during their running, has not altered them. May we not therefore conclude, that theſe lava have been only cinders projected from the volcano? The ſea afterwards covering this mountain, has formed ſolid maſſes of it. The ſubmerſion of this mountain in water appears, 1. by the quantity of marine ſhells which I have gathered from the land newly removed near the temple of Apollo, built by the preſent Landgrave; and, 2. by the baſaltes themſelves, which are never formed but from lava which has run into the ſea. For none of the modern currents, which have not reached the ſea, are converted into the baſaltes.

'The volcano of Langgins, near Marpurg, is remarkable for the ſmallneſs of its baſaltes, preſerving, however, all their regular priſmatic ſhape. Among its productions are alſo found the glaſs, known by the name of Iceland agatha.

'The volcano of Saxenhauſen, or of Sandhoff, near Frankfort, on the left ſide

of the Maine, merits a particular attention. It is not conic, nor has any other index of a crater. They have often dug into it, but have ſtopped, on being overflowed with water; a proof that this mountain is but little elevated above the level of the water. Its firſt layers is of marine ſhells, the ſecond of a grey earth, mixed with marine ſhells, then a grey calcarious ſtone. Below all is a baſaltic lava, in which we often meet with ſchorls, chryſolytes, chalcedones, and tranſparent cryſtals. Few volcanos hitherto known have produced theſe ſorts of cryſtals.

'Oppoſite Sandhoff, to the right of the Maine, is that of Bokenham; I concluded this mountain to be a continuation of Sandhoff.

'Among thoſe baſaltic lavas are ſome oval, with concentric beds, as if wrapped one in another. Others with a ſort of calcarious concretion.

'The baſaltes of the volcano of Farniſh are priſmatic. Theſe baſaltes are cloſe to the highway from Andernaut to Bonne, and form a kind of Giant's cauſeway. Yet it is remarkable, that before Mr Collins, no one has ſaid a word of them.'

Deſcending to the Rhine, there is the volcano of Unikel, the laſt of which Prince Gallitzin viſited: but he was aſſured by Sir W. Hamilton, that there are others which are volcanic.

Our author ſpecifies the characters by which volcanos may be known, as a conic form, a crater at the ſummit, a rent on one ſide, lava, or vitrified matter, baſaltes, and, laſtly, pumice-ſtone.

ON THE CHOICE OF A PROPER TRADE OR PROFESSION.

THERE is not a more common folly among parents, and certainly there is not one more reprehenſible, than chooſing improper profeſſions for their children. To have an anxious care for the welfare of our offſpring is a duty dictated to us by the feelings of nature, and ſanctioned by all laws divine and human. But from the ſame principles we are directed to have a prudent ſolicitude in ordering their future ſtations in life. In a caſe upon the determination of which the welfare of a child both here and hereafter, ſo greatly depends, it highly concerns us not to make a precipitate nor a prepoſterous choice.

Beſides conſulting the abilities and the diſpoſition of the youth, his parents ſhould conſider what lies in their power to equip him with, for the ſtation they chooſe for him; and alſo what they will, probably, be able to leave behind, for enabling him to act in it with propriety and credit.

But notwithſtanding the truth and benefit of theſe cautions muſt ſtrike every perſon of reaſon, we are perpetually obſerving parents naming profeſſions for their children, while mere infants, and conſequently when their capacities and inclinations are entirely unknown.

Many perſons having magnificent ideas of the importance attached to the learned profeſſions, if they are bleſſed with ſons, kindly ſentence them to law, phyſic, or divinity, without once thinking of the great probability of their children's entertaining an averſion to thoſe ſtations, when they ſhall be capable of judging for themſelves.

I once knew an honeſt country farmer, who had three ſons, in whom he might have been happy, but for his fooliſh prejudice for the three grand profeſſions, as he conſidered them. The eldeſt accordingly was brought up to the church, when he was much better adapted by nature for the plough. The ſecond was placed clerk to an attorney, though his inclination led him to a trade: and the third, inſtead of going to ſea agreeable to his deſire, was obliged to ſerve his apprenticeſhip to a ſurgeon. The father reduced himſelf to poverty in bringing them up ſo much above their rank, and in ſupplying them with money afterwards; but notwithſtanding all this, the eldeſt at this day is univerſally deſpiſed for his ignorance and ſottiſhneſs: The ſecond is a piriful cheating pettifogger, with little practice, in a country town: And the laſt went ſurgeon in a ſhip to Africa, where he died of an epidemic diſtemper.

Innumerable inſtances might be produced of people's ſuffering the greateſt misfortunes throughout life, for want of being